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Tower Views

by Clearway

Ho, Ho, and a Battle of Wits

Japan Helps Chinese Unity

America for Moral Way

¶ **Piracy**—Italy and Germany take identical action in side-stepping the Anglo-French proposal for a conference to discuss measures for dealing with underseas piracy. Both decline the invitation to the parley. Both suggest that the piracy problem be laid before the Spanish non-intervention committee—a committee both have assisted in rendering innocuous. Both notes carry the odor of insincerity. Both express a polite willingness to collaborate with other powers, but take Russia's untimely demand on Italy (for restitution for submarine attacks) as an excuse to remain away from the conference. This is not surprising, since the two notes are drafted in complete collaboration. • The authoritarians seem bent on having their will with the world. Former dictators who have tried this have found themselves being cut off from the world's good will. The process is known as self-amputation.

¶ **Besting the Buccaneers**—France and Great Britain (used to disappointment in seeking collaboration toward the isolation of the Spanish war) receive the Italo-German "regrets" with grim patience. They decide to press forward with the idea of discouraging the underseas buccaneers. They will use their own warships. They insist that the conference go on. But Britain modifies her plan for a defined submarine zone, and is likely to be satisfied with a "patrol and convoy" system. • Lack of co-operation from Italy and Germany, however, leaves a serious gap in the anti-piracy patrol, for until assurance comes from Italy that its submarines will not be used against neutral ships off Spain, action against the pirates is hampered, and danger of recurring crises multiply.

• Again, the democracies are called upon to demonstrate patience, poise, restraint. Perhaps there may be some truth in the charge, made by dictators, that democracies are less than efficient in times of emergencies; but the dictators are making it possible for democracies to prove that they can be high principled in times of pressure.

¶ **Mars in the Orient**—Drearily the routine of warfare grinds out its tales of terror. In Shanghai shells crash with monotonous regularity and non-combatants continue to be added to the grim toll extracted in the name of Japanese "destiny." The Chinese lines are holding tenaciously as Japanese army, navy and air force beat an incessant tattoo of lead.

• The Chinese may not be notable warriors after centuries of training in the art of passive resistance, but the Japanese are apparently doing something that even China's great unifier, Chiang Kai-shek, had not fully accomplished. They are annealing the Chinese nation into an unpredictable mass. • Should Japan's aggressiveness, already rolling up a sizable opposition, result in starting an avalanche of patriotism, China's 400,000,000 population and tremendous resources might become the formidable fact to deal with in the East. • How frequently the weapon of the aggressor proves to be a boomerang.

¶ **Van Zeeland Vindication**—The vote is 130 to 34 as the Belgian Chamber of Deputies concludes an inquiry into allegations that Prime Minister van Zeeland received payments from the Belgian National Bank after leaving that institution for the Premiership at Brussels. It is a vote of gratitude as well as of confidence. In two and a half years, Belgium has moved out of the valley of depression with restored confidence, a more stabilized currency, a reduction in unemployment. It has seen serious labor troubles regulated to common advantage. It has favored its Premier's interest in international co-operation toward economic stabilization. Thus it disposes of a campaign of calumny with a vote of confidence. • Sometimes an individual's best protection is not in fighting, but in finding good to do.

¶ **Market Echoes** — Tuesday the market slumped. Some people immediately breathed the dreaded words: "world war." They followed their fears in imagination through the possible disruption of world safeguards, the possible entry of the United States into the conflict, and the fearsome possibilities of a centralized government established in the United States under the excuse of a war emergency. Government spokesmen were quick to see the danger. Now Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, steps forth to reassure business men. He says that the fighting in the Orient has had "surprisingly little" effect on American trade; predicts a major surge of business within a few weeks. Even more impressive, however, is the action of the Administration in straightening entangling elements in the East and upholding Secretary Hull's peace points.

So America seems committed to the moral way. But self-righteousness is our of order, since the moral way is likewise the way to a good market.

Cotton Runs Into New Difficulties

Growing Crop Estimates and Drop in Price Add to Acute Problem

End Hard to See

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The cotton problem confronting the American people and Government as the result of declining foreign markets, increasing foreign production, and the most bountiful crop per acre in history, is becoming increasingly acute.

Yesterday's cotton forecast by the Department of Agriculture was of a crop of 16,098,000 bales, which is 505,000 bales greater than the record total estimated as of Aug. 1. The predicted yield an acre is 228.5 pounds, which has never been exceeded in American cotton history. Everywhere except in Oklahoma and the Carolinas, the crop prospects are greater than they were a month ago.

As a result of the estimate, the price of the staple dropped to its lowest level for the current movement, just slightly above nine cents for nearby months. The total crop is not likely to be a record, since 17,096,000 bales were raised in 1931, and the greatest crop was in 1926, when the yield was 17,977,000 bales.

Nevertheless, the estimates are now pushed far ahead of the last two years. In 1936 the total was 12,399,000 bales, and in 1935—under the influence of drought—10,638,000 bales. The five-year average, 1928-'32, was 14,667,000 bales.

And so the cotton carryover, which acts as a price depressor, is likely to reach large proportions. Cotton growers are guaranteed a 12-cent price on 65 per cent of their total crop if they promise to participate in a crop curtailment program next year. Their payment is made up of a 9-cent loan and a 3-cent subsidy.

Prospects of this carryover were outlined at his press conference late yesterday by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who said:

"Assuming consumption will be 13,500,000 bales or thereabouts, you'll have an addition to carry over of 2,600,000 bales by next Aug. 1, so that the carryover will total 8,600,000 bales, as compared with a normal carryover of slightly more than 5,000,000 bales and the 1932 carryover of 13,000,000."

Forecast of an even larger cotton crop than the large one already anticipated, struck Washington at the crest of a wave of protest over the details of the Government subsidy program. In three ways, at least, the Department of Agriculture has curbed the loans which the southern bloc forced upon President Roosevelt during the last days of the congressional session.

First the loan figure was set at nine cents instead of 10 cents. Cotton growers wished the higher figure because such a peg would tend to draw up the price of other cotton to that level. Second, the nine-cent figure is a maximum loan, limited to middling ⅞-inch staple cotton. This places a considerable part of the crop, estimated by southern spokesmen at one half, below the nine-cent figure. Third, the subsidy is to be paid only on 65 per

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Lack of Late Rains Reduces Corn Crop

By the Associated Press

Chicago

What might have been a bumper corn crop now looks as if it will be just a very good crop—around 2,600,000,000 bushels and approximately 60 per cent larger than last year's yield. Lack of rainfall in the last few weeks has modified the earlier forecasts, and particularly in Nebraska where the corn is not in as good condition as a month ago.

Details of corn crop estimates: Financial Page.

Huge Expected Carryover Forces Price to New Level of 9 Cents

May Go Lower Yet

U.S. Augments Marine Force In Shanghai Area

Take Up Positions Near Border of the International Settlement

Chinese Lines Hold

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9 (AP)—Three one-pounder shells crashed directly in front of the American Consulate-General this afternoon, injuring three Chinese civilians and one British Sikh policeman.

The shells were fired from Chinese guns just north of the International Settlement border, apparently at four low-flying Japanese bombers.

Just previously 100 additional American marines had been landed from Admiral Harry Yarnell's yacht Isabel after a hurried trip from Tsingtao. They swelled the United States land forces to 1300 marines.

The marines were moved into place immediately behind the fortifications lining the northern border of the International Settlement, where the American forces guard the most hazardous section of the boundary.

Chinese Hold Main Lines

Chinese troops clung tenaciously to their main lines on all fronts today in the face of incessant and sustained attacks from the combined Japanese army, navy and air force.

The Japanese were attacking in force against Kiangwan, the strategic "back door" to Shanghai, six miles north of the city and midway to Woosung. A Japanese spokesman said that the Far Eastern race course, however, had not yet fallen to their hands.

This would indicate that at midday the Japanese lines, driving inland from the Whangpoo River, were unchanged from noon yesterday when they were reported to have reached the race course.

American observers in the Woosung area, where the Japanese north-south and east-west battle lines join to form two sides of a triangle, confirmed reports that the Chinese forces were still holding their principal lines against repeated Japanese attacks.

Ancient Mantao Bombed

At Lotien, on the western flank of the Japanese front, a Chinese counter-offensive failed to dislodge the Japanese from their positions. Japanese efforts to link Lotien with Paoshan, to the east on the banks of the Yangtse just above its junction with the Whangpoo, were admittedly unsuccessful, however.

A Chinese army spokesman said today that one lone battalion of the 98th division, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's own, had held Paoshan against repeated Japanese attacks for a week until wiped out when Japanese engineers blew in the walls of the ancient town.

While the Japanese troops drove against the concrete Pill boxes with which the Chinese have fortified their lines, the Whangpoo fleet's guns attempted to blast a path for them and bombing planes carried the war far to the rear.

Four thousand Japanese routed in trap near Peiping: Page 5.

World Storm Centers

Events East and West today challenged world statesmen to keep wars localized as neutral rights become snarled and trampled by belligerents.

Germany and Italy, while refusing to attend the Nyon conference tomorrow on protection of merchant ships in the Mediterranean, hold the door open to further negotiation. They demand clearing up of Russia's charge that Italian submarines sank two Russian merchant vessels, and urge action by the London Non-Intervention Committee rather than the Nyon conference.

Britain and France are determined to go ahead with the Nyon conference. Nine out of 12 invitations have been accepted so far—including Yugoslavia.

London and Paris view the situation seriously. Britain's strong delegation to Nyon includes Foreign Secretary Eden, his permanent Undersecretary Sir Robert Vansittart, and Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Chatfield, Chief of Naval Staff. France keeps an extra destroyer division waiting under steam for Mediterranean service.

Europe is not alone in feeling the tension. The United States Navy Department has warned American shipping of dangers in the Mediterranean. Secretary of State Hull intimated today at Washington that America does not intend to withdraw troops or warships from China so long as the crisis lasts.

At Nanking, Ambassador Nelson Johnson today ordered closed the American consulate at Swatow, port at the southern end of the Japanese naval blockade. All American citizens were ordered to evacuate Swatow, and urged to evacuate Tsingtao, far to the north in Shantung province.

Chinese filled junks and old merchant vessels with sand to form a barrier across the Yangtse 30 miles below Nanking. Rivers in South China were similarly blocked to defend Canton from Japanese ships. On land, Chinese held their own near Shanghai. Fighting was reported west of Peiping in the north.

As civilians continued to be bombed in China, 26 American and Canadian educators appealed to General Franco, Spanish Insurgent leader, not to execute 2000 civilians captured at Santander.

British to Bar Italo-German Blockade Plan

Regret Rejections of Bid to Swiss Conference on Mediterranean

Quick Move Vital

London Finds Little Hope in Referring Sea Raids to Neutrality Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 9—The British official attitude toward the Italian and German replies in the negative now received here to the invitations sent to those Governments to be represented at the Mediterranean anti-piracy conference in Switzerland is one of sincere regret.

It is also learned that there is no possibility of acceptance of the Italo-German suggestions that the grave questions involved should be transferred for discussion to the International Non-Intervention Committee.

It is pointed out in this connection that the gathering in Switzerland, comprising as it does responsible ministers of the great European powers is obviously better able to reach authoritative decisions than could be a committee in London, however admirable, which does not possess this essential qualification.

Quick Action Needed

Another reason is that the political atmosphere hitherto associated with the Non-Intervention Committee has not been such as to promise an early and effective action such as the British Government considers essential for dealing with the existing menace to peaceful shippers going about their legitimate affairs in a vital world waterway.

The immense importance attached here to the Mediterranean conference is not only by fact that the British delegation is headed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who left by air via Paris for Switzerland today, but also that he is to have with him two of the highest expert advisers of the Government. These are Admiral Chatfield, chief of the naval staff, and Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

At the conference all questions of responsibility for the last outrages are to be excluded as far as possible. Whitehall still hopes that Italy and Germany, though not at the conference, may yet co-operate in the naval police measures about to be undertaken. But in any case such measures are to be undertaken with whatever help may be afforded by other nations.

It is realized here that without Italian co-operation it may be impossible to put into effect the much-discussed scheme whereby specified main sea routes would be kept clear of all ordinary submarines, thereby enabling immediate action to be taken against any of such craft as might thereafter be found there.

It is held, nevertheless, that this need not interfere with effective measures even if a system of convoys should prove too slow and inconvenient for adoption at a time when the world is nominally at peace.

No action is expected to follow the reported arrest by crews of Gen. Francisco Franco's vessels off the Basque coast of the British steamer Stanwold. This is because this ship was in territorial waters, where, as repeatedly stated by the British Government, it could go only at its own risk.

In The Boston Section:

Milk price advance seen as public hearing starts.

Severing of Old Colony from New Haven opposed.

R. I. Supreme Court hears facts in O'Hara case.

Safety group asks protection against drunken pedestrians.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 11

Chemists' Frozen Antarctic Goal of Natural Scientist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 9—New problems and paradoxes undreamed of a few months ago, confront the physical scientists who today are leaving a Rochester symposium on low temperature research, and embarking on private explorations into chemistry's "frozen Antarctic"—that mysterious laboratory region near absolute zero where ordinary rules for atomic phenomena fail to apply.

The accepted route to 16 one-hundredths of a degree absolute, as one finds upon consulting charts of those who told this conference how they weathered stormy seas to get there, is not as simple as directions to earth's cold regions, the poles and the stratosphere. Cold is the absence of heat, and heat in turn is the motion of atoms, therefore "absolute zero" represents the complete absence of heat and also complete absence of thermal motion.

The physico-chemical explorer setting out to approach this land of absolute zero first puts his apparatus through a flood of liquid air (—185 degrees Centigrade), then crosses the barrier of solid nitrogen (—210 degrees C) to liquid hydrogen (—253 degrees C) and solid hydrogen (—260 degrees C) until ultimately he stands on the brink of that little-known territory beyond the boiling point of helium (—269 degrees C) finally achieved by Kamerlingh Onnes.

Real Test of Ingenuity

Now comes the real test of pioneering ingenuity. How can the rest of the journey to absolute zero (—272 degrees C or —459.4 Fahrenheit) be completed?

No one knows for no one has succeeded in attaining it—yet. This is really what the symposium is all about. The record approach to date is made by utilizing the fact that certain materials become warmer when they are magnetized and cool off again when the magnetic field is removed. By cooling these materials in boiling helium while they are in the field of a magnet, then removing the magnet, the temperature is made to drop still lower—but always a fraction of a degree short of the desired mark.

Those uninitiated in the fascinating sport of exploring unknown natural scientific territory such as this, might be inclined to scoff at all the fuss and bother made over "the absence of something" but it was this same sort of active curiosity that was responsible, not long ago, for transforming Franklin's kite string thunderbolts into electric power on transmission lines; Edison's computations on the melting point of carbon into serviceable electric light; and Hertzian waves into broadcast carriers of modern radio programs.

May Prove Beneficial

The region of absolute zero may prove equally as beneficial someday as many other technical wanderings. It was brought out during the symposium, for instance, that many metals, notably lead, tin and mercury lose their property of electrical resistance when cooled to temperatures within a few degrees of absolute zero.

Kammerlingh Onnes at Leiden cooled a ring of lead wire in liquid helium, induced a current in it by means of a magnetic field, and found that once the current was started it continued to flow, undiminished in strength, as long as the ring was kept cold.

Dr. H. Grayson Smith of the

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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U.S. Women Sail To Push Equality Appeal at Geneva

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept 9—Another strong delegation of American women sailed yesterday for Europe, en route to the Assembly of the League of Nations to press the cause of equality.

Miss Alice Paul, of the International Relations Committee and national council of the National Woman's Party, and Mrs. Frederick L. Ransome of California, a woman's party founder and leader in the American Association of University Women, are heading the delegation. With them in Geneva will be Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Woman's Party; Miss Abby Scott Baker, representing the Inter-American Commission of Women; Miss Iris Bennett Kincaid, president of the Woman's Party Maryland branch; Mrs. Katherine Boyle and daughter, Miss Kay Boyle, and others augmenting the delegation.

The women state that "for the first time in history, world-wide suffrage and three other equality proposals will be considered by the league assembly."

The proposed amendments include one providing for universal suffrage; one stating there shall be no distinction based on sex in law and practice regarding nationality; a third guaranteeing equal rights to men and women in all fields, and a fourth providing that men and women shall both be members with full voting powers of all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League and to all conferences under auspices of the League.

Northern China: It Will Be Loser Whoever Wins

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Political equilibrium in the Far East, always delicately and precariously poised, has broken down at its weakest point, Sino-Japanese relations, and at the weakest spot of that weakest point, the anomalous and contradictory situation that had grown up in North China. Only exceptional, indeed, almost impossible patience and moderation on both sides could have permanently averted a clash in a region which, while still nominally a part of China, had fallen under such strong Japanese military and political influence.

A kind of wishful thinking seems to have dominated some foreign comment during the early phases of the Sino-Japanese conflict. Just because foreign governments with interests in the Far East are not in a position to throw much real power into the scales to influence the course of events there were hopes, which have been rudely disillusioned, that everything would somehow right itself and that affairs would go on much as before.

Such hopes can no longer be cherished. With Japan and China both fighting battles and making war preparations on a scale vastly greater than that of 1931 and 1932 it is scarcely credible that the end of the struggle can be a restoration of the status quo.

The heavy casualties from the misdirected Chinese bombing of the International Settlement in Shanghai is a significant warning that "innocent bystanders," in the shape of foreign interests, are likely to suffer severely as the struggle becomes more intense and more desperate.

Shanghai, that extraordinary cosmopolitan trading metropolis, built on a mudflat in the Whangpoo River, has sustained a shock from which it may never fully recover. One of the unavoidable consequences of a fulldress Sino-Japanese war will be the very great curtailment, if not the complete stoppage of trade between Shanghai and its vast hinterland of the Yangtse Valley. The Yangtse River has already been officially closed to shipping; railways will be bombed and cut; other means of communication will be upset. Paralysis, over an indefinite period, of much of the commerce that has built up Shanghai seems inevitable.

In North China, too, the old order has passed, not to return. No longer can this region remain a kind of buffer state between Japan and China. If Japan is victorious a second Manchoukuo seems likely to arise there. If through a miracle of united national effort China could overcome Japan's immense technical military superiority the northern provinces would become an integral part of China. In either event the maintenance of foreign troops there, under the terms of the Boxer Protocol, while it may be continued for a time on grounds of temporary emergency, is likely to prove in the end both useless and inexpedient.

American Troops To Stay in China, Officials Hint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—While unwilling to make any public statement on the subject because of possible implications which might be read into it in Europe, high State Department officials intimated strongly here today that the United States has no intention whatever of withdrawing its armed forces from China or the Far East.

The intimation represents the nearest answer which can be given yet to American nationals in Shanghai who recently interpreted remarks by President Roosevelt as presaging such a withdrawal and who protested vehemently to the State Department.

The explanation now put here on the President's warning that Americans stay in China at their own risk is that Washington is becoming increasingly concerned over the resistance of many Americans in China to suggestions that they leave. It is hoped, the explanation runs, that those nationals will be sufficiently startled by what the President said to take the hint and get out.

Cannot Guarantee Safety

It is continually emphasized at the State Department that the United States cannot guarantee the safety of any American remaining in China. To do so would require a major military expedition. In other words it is a physical and practical impossibility to guarantee to each American out there that his individual life is safe. Absolute safety can be assured only by getting out, which the State Department very much hopes they will all do.

But it is emphasized today that there is a sharp distinction between wanting citizens to get out of China for their own protection and withdrawal from American commitments. One of these commitments under treaty is the presence of American marines in Shanghai to aid in the defense of the International Settlement and in Peiping to aid in defense of the Legation quarter. The presence of a regiment of regular troops at Tientsin is also an obligation under the Boxer protocol which requires the United States to co-operate with other foreign nations in keeping the way open between that city and Peiping.

It is stated on high authority that there is no thought whatever of withdrawing these troops and that while nationals are urged to leave now, it is contemplated that they shall return if they desire when the trouble is over. Their interests and rights are not intended to be jeopardized by departure.

Related to European Crisis

The reluctance of the State Department to say this publicly and officially is understood to be partly due to the state of tension in Europe, which is conceived here to be directly related to the Far Eastern crisis. A strong and official insistence that the United States is not

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Intimate Message From Washington

Market Slump and War—A Warning That the New Deal Could Be a Harsh Deal—President Tempers Hull's Patriotism

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 9

The stock market slump on Tuesday is taken here as a sharp and timely reminder that the threats of war abroad have an integral connection with American economic well-being, and with American political well-being as well. Thoughtful observers realize fully that, with the disruption which another war would bring, a far more centralized control of national affairs from Washington than anything we have yet seen would be virtually unavoidable.

To critics of the Roosevelt Administration, this means that a type of authoritarian government could be forged which it might take America long years to escape. To friends of the New Deal, the possibility of these controls is by no means alluring, for the historic likelihood is that the middle-of-the-road Roosevelt policy might be replaced by something far more extreme. And the New Deal is not in a budgetary position to stand a further inflation of expenses which might be forced even if a wartime boom brought 1914-18's simulacrum of prosperity.

These sobering vistas are not to be taken as counsels of despair. Washington and the nation are far more awake to the dangers than was the case in 1914. Mechanisms set up by the New Deal—particularly in the Securities and Exchange Commission and the broadened Federal Reserve Board—are at hand, incomplete as they are, to help combat the earthquake tremors. Farm production control, spurned by conservatives and outlawed in one form by the Supreme Court, may furnish valuable experience to prevent the disastrous expansions of the last wartime period.

United States Seeks to Prevent War

But happily these events are not taken as inevitable. American policy is working, haltingly perhaps, toward the prevention of war. Secretary Hull's stern moral stand interposed against aggression, with particular emphasis on the Far East but with its European implications made clear, represents to observers here just about the extreme limit to which American policy can proceed—this week.

It is important that policy shall not get too far ahead of public opinion. It is doubtful if the American people are yet fully persuaded that policy is the only way to prevent any war happening anywhere. The Alleghanies and the Rockies still seem to be lofty barriers, and in the vast areas between, people feel equally remote from the teeming China coast and the azure waters of the Mediterranean.

To many such Americans, it may readily be surmised, the best recipe for national safety is still, "Stay at home and mind your own business." Perhaps American isolationist sentiment has been slowly changing; certainly official policy has broadened amazingly in the past few years; but it is open to question whether the average man-in-the-street is ready to take many of the risks of peace.

It is the Administration's problem to lead public opinion wisely along this path to peace. Secretary Hull has been going far ahead in his recent policies. On many latter occasions, the State Department has taken unusual pains to get its thesis across to the organs of public opinion: the thesis that the maintenance of international decency and the final restoration of an ordered world depend in large part upon American acceptance of definite responsibilities.

These policies had gone so far that over the last week end there appeared in leading American newspapers "inspired" accounts of State Department policy which placed the nation well out in front in the world alignment against fascist aggression.

An Anchor to Windward

But President Roosevelt, with a comprehension of public opinion which does not fail him in an issue of this magnitude, flung out an achor to windward. On the very day these accounts from Washington were appearing which all pointed to greater American involvement in the world tangle, the Chief Executive from his yacht off Block Island warned that all Americans remain in China at their own risk.

His informal words, spoken to a handful of reporters on the deck of his storm-bound yacht, shot around the world. It is an open question whether they went too far. For, in the face of Secretary Hull's careful explanations that the United States was keeping an anxious finger in the Chinese and Mediterranean pies, along came the President with a terse statement on the side of withdrawal. Cabled to Shanghai—to Tokyo, not to mention Berlin and Rome—it was interpreted as an isolationist step.

It is difficult to tell whether the President's words were over-simplified and over-emphasized. Whether they were or not, they blanketed the Hull policy for the time being. You cannot cable an "inspired" but anonymous discussion of 1000 words and have it catch the headlines as quickly as a crisp presidential warning.

So the world must realize that American policy is not now so definitely co-operative as it seemed before the President's statement. If we are not accepting responsibility for Americans on the China coast, we are certainly not looking after British subjects there, and thus are not giving London a free hand to cope with the Mediterranean crisis. But the essential goals of a moderate and cautious co-operation remain: Mr. Roosevelt seems simply to be slowing the pace, keeping the requisite 10 paces ahead of public opinion—no more.

Constitution Day—No Mother Church Service

In view of the fact that President Roosevelt has issued no proclamation definitely designating Sept. 17 as a national holiday, and requesting the churches to observe this the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Federal Constitution by holding special religious services on that day, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, is not preparing to hold such a service. Therefore, no special Lesson-Sermon, such as was referred to in the Christian Science Sentinel of May 29, 1937, as under consideration for such observance, will be printed.

Fy Bayta Kappa? Fee Bayta Kappa? Fy Beeta Kappa?

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP)—If you are uncertain of the pronunciation of Phi Beta Kappa, you're no worse off than many members of that honorary scholarship fraternity.

One of the first things engaging attention of delegates meeting here today for the organization's triennial convention was the old question of how to say it. Out of the ensuing debate a reporter was able to garner these three points:

1. The commonly accepted pronunciation, Fy Bayta Kappa, is wrong, the members agree.
2. One faction holds out for Fee Bayta Kappa, the phoneticized spelling of the Greek pronunciation.
3. Another group insists on the Anglicized Fy Beeta Kappa. Anyway, they all agree on the Kappa.

German Communiqué Recalls Anglo-French Aloofness on Incidents

BERLIN, Sept. 9 (AP)—Following is the official summary of Germany's reply to the Franco-British invitation to attend a Mediterranean "anti-piracy" conference in Switzerland tomorrow.

"The Reich Government, in its reply to the invitation to attend a Mediterranean conference, emphasized that it welcomed every attempt to bring to an end the insecurity prevailing in the Mediterranean as a result of the Spanish civil war and would be glad, if possible, to arrange an understanding between powers concerned as to measures which should be undertaken jointly.

"At the same time, however, the German reply recalled that the Reich Government, when it launched a similar initiative a few months ago, encountered in British and French Governments an attitude scarcely encouraging it to place any trust in collective agreements in this sphere.

"Although after a grave attack on the Deutschland it entered a binding agreement as to handling such questions, the British and French Governments—after a torpedo attack on the Leipzig almost immediately afterward—could not, it will be recalled, make up their minds to show even the smallest measure of solidarity with the Reich Government.

"Furthermore, in stating its position, the Reich Government could not overlook the fact that the Soviet Government very recently deemed it advisable to bring unproven accusations against the Italian Government because of certain incidents in the Mediterranean and make sweep-

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British-Waziri Clashes End; Natives Must Yield Up Guns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India—Britain's long-drawn-out military operations in Waziristan, on the northwest frontier of India, subject of much criticism, seem to be drawing to a close.

Terms required of the tribesmen before final withdrawal of the troops in temporary occupation of the country have been announced. They require the surrender of 2000 rifles, also the payment of a fine of 70,000 rupees (£5250).

The territory concerned is about 80 miles wide and 100 miles long, situated between India and Afghanistan. It consists of barren mountains traversed by narrow winding gorges with exiguous strips of cultivation in their depths.

The reason for the occupation has been to protect labor working upon roads which the British authorities have been building through this area. These roads have opened up what has hitherto been an almost inaccessible region, from which frequent raiding of villages in British territory has occurred. The construction of the roads was stoutly opposed by the tribesmen, headed by a moslem mullah, who has so far eluded arrest.

A force of some 30,000 men has had in consequence to be employed, and fighting with considerable loss of life has occurred.

The normal arrangement in this region is for the British Government to pay annual allowances to the chiefs in return for their keeping the passes open and allowing trading caravans to go through.

With the construction of roads, it is hoped that such civilizing intercourse may increase.

Georgia to Decide On Whipping Post

ATLANTA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Georgia chain gang wardens reinstated "shoot to kill" orders for fugitives yesterday and asked restoration of the lash to discipline the unruly among their 7500 prisoners.

Whether whipping could be restored legally was a question. It was abolished in the administration of Thomas W. Hardwick as governor in 1923. Gov. E. D. Rivers said M. J. Yeomans, state attorney general, would decide.

Manila Restores Cuts In Its Pension System

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 9 (AP)—The National Assembly speedily approved legislation today restoring the pension system affecting retired school teachers, constabulary officers and men, and health bureau employees.

The assembly's action was taken after President Quezon told legislators the coconut oil tax refund obtained from the United States was sufficient to "correct the injustice." The pension system was undergoing liquidation due to fear of insolvency.

Lad Flies 3200 Miles To New Jersey School

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 9 (AP)—Nine-year old Lawrence Woodworth, having traveled all around the world with his engineer-father, got in an airplane at San Salvadore, Central America, on Monday; flew 3200 miles; made 10 stops; used three air lines; landed at Central Airport yesterday—just so he could go back to school.

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Maine Author Sticks to Native Town

Author of 'Arundel' finds himself returned in summer among folks of Kennebunk and on route of march of Arnold to Canada; Journal kept of progress on manuscripts.

Harold Stein

Kenneth Roberts

Writer Who Gave Up Certain Income of a Star Reporter of World Events for the Hard Work and Not-So-Certain Livelihood of a Writer of Fiction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNK, Maine—Summer in Kennebunk means that Kenneth Roberts and Booth Tarkington are there. They're more than mere neighbors. Both are sufferers in the cause of writing. You might think each was sufficiently successful so the suffering would be but a hazy memory. Nothing of the kind. When one gets stuck he goes over to see the other.

"How would you do this?" is the usual question.

"Well, I'd do this with it. That is, I think I would."

"Why you couldn't, because in the next chapter . . ."

This year Kenneth Roberts has been talking on the radio, and he participated in an autograph party. He's had many adventures, but probably nothing has seemed so strange to him as talking on the radio, or being the leading character in an autograph party. They almost had to hog tie him to make him do either one.

History of Own Kin

Have you ever wondered why Mr. Roberts wrote "Arundel," and "Rabble in Arms" and "Northwest Passage"? Well, he was born, in 1885, in Kennebunk. Kennebunk is an Indian name, but before the village had that name, it was called Arundel. Not far away, near Kittery, Maine, his ancestors had come in 1639, and for the two stormy centuries that followed, they were a part of the history of the State. They fought with Washington, they followed Benedict Arnold to Quebec, they manned privateers in the War of 1812. And when one of their descendants wanted to write, they were material, ready to hand, around which to weave the epic tales that have made his novels.

In 1930, he published his first novel. That was "Arundel." He was already famous, but not as a novelist. He had been educated at Cornell, where he sandwiched in among his studies an editorship of the Cornell Widow. Someone has said that the day he came into the office of a Boston paper looking for a job as reporter it made the staff want to weep, he looked so scared. The spectacle evidently was enhanced by his bulk, which is in the neighborhood of 225 pounds, and something over six feet in height.

But the point is he got the job, and he stayed in it for eight years. On Valentine's Day in 1911 he was married. They say he celebrated by going to New York and getting a job on Puck and, later, Life.

The World War broke out, He was a captain in the intelligence section of the Siberian Expeditionary Force, in contact with French, English, Canadian, Czech, Russian and Japanese troops; with German and Austrian prisoners.

Favorite With Reader

And when he published "Arundel," he had for years been correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post in Washington, D. C., throughout Europe and in the Orient. His hard-bitten, accurate, often humorous articles readers have come to look for as a highlight of any issue of the Post. He could have gone on being one of the best newspaper men in America. Sometimes he expressed the thought he was foolish to drop all that to become a novelist.

It took two years to write "Arundel." The research for it took even longer. Its subject was one of the most moving, but one of the least known phases of the American Revolution—the march of Benedict Arnold up from Cambridge, Mass., past the little town of Arundel, through trackless forsets of northern Maine, to the ramparts of Quebec.

As some persons still believe a writer's life is an elysium, it may be interesting to present Mr. Roberts' chronology of "Rabble in Arms."

Nov. 7, 1931. Finished "Captain Cautious" after endless labor and all-night sessions.

Nov. 17. Made a tentative outline for the new novel "Rabble in Arms" and discussed it with Booth Tarkington. Use new main characters, he said.

Nov. 22. Discussed plot with Booth, and arrived at the decision about using two brothers, one a sea captain; the other a spoiled and willful younger brother.

Nov. 24. Wrote first two paragraphs, calling the book temporarily "The Splendid Rabble."

Dec. 26. Resumed work on page 5, mss. book; Jan. 2. Changed title to "Rabble In Arms."

1932—Feb. 1. Quit on the book to write articles, our money having run out.

Feb. 24. Resumed work on "Rabble" mss. page 32, worked steadily till June, reaching mss. page 91. Sailed from Naples.

July-August. Revised "Arundel."

Sept. 19. Started reading first 100,000 words of "Rabble" to Booth. Read and revised almost daily through Oct. 15.

Oct. 15-16. Laid out with Booth's help, a tentative outline for the remainder of book. Technical difficulties which book presents will, I fear, never be understood by anyone but Booth and myself.

Parenthetically, it might be interesting to know what Prof. Chilson H. Leonard of Phillips Exeter Academy has to say about the background material.

"In the spring of 1935," says Professor Leonard, "I tried to get together some old maps and prints and other illustrative materials for the teaching of Kenneth Roberts' 'Rabble in Arms.' I wrote to Mr. Roberts. . . . He responded very generously; but he said (and this explains what he meant in his chronology, when he noted that probably no one ever would understand the technical difficulties of the book but Mr. Tarkington and himself).

"'The source material for "Rabble" is overwhelmingly large. It is so scattered, and most of it is so badly done that it took me two years of the hardest sort of research to obtain a clear and comprehensive picture of all phases of the campaigns of the northern army. . . .'"

Mr. Leonard says further, "The source materials for 'Rabble,' I came to learn, meant a library of about 100 books in addition to many others which Mr. Roberts had examined." Mr. Leonard found what Mr. Roberts meant by saying the material was badly done, and had to warn his students to be somewhat wary in studying some of them. For instance, General Wilkinson said somewhere that, at the Battle of Saratoga, Arnold "neither rendered service, nor deserved credit," whereas General Burgoyne said Arnold was responsible for the American victory.

Diary Continues

On Dec. 6, 1932, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts sailed again for Italy. The diary continues:

1933. Jan. 27, resumed work on "Rabble" on Mss. page 93. Thereafter made at least 1000 words a day till May 28 when I touched Mss. page 205. Sailed from Naples, May 30.

June 20, started reading the Mss. to Booth, revising heavily. Read and revised daily. Condensed the Indian material, throwing most of it away.

July 22. Moved to Blue Roof (The Roberts' residence in Kennebunk Beach) for the remainder of the summer. Rewrote, revised, did research and at the same time continued to go forward. Went on a schedule of working from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m., from 3 p. m. to 8 p. m., having dinner and going to the second movie show at the Port, then writing from 11:30 p. m. to 2 or 3 a. m., depending on how long I can keep awake.

Aug. 1. Finished Chapter 63, and Doubleday began to set the first 62 chapters.

Sept. 4. Sent Doubleday the last 122 Mss. pages.

Sept. 19-21. To Ticonderoga to check up.

Sept. 22. Started revising page proofs.

Oct. 7. Finished the proofs. Broke, and almost dead."

Vote of Confidence For Van Zeeland Ends Bank Libel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9—The vote of confidence given to Prime Minister Paul Van Zeeland in the Chamber of Representatives by the margin of 130 to 34 with only 21 abstentions disposes of the campaign of calumny to which he has been subjected by the more extreme of his political opponents.

This vote given yesterday is the outcome of an inquiry insisted upon by the Prime Minister himself into allegations of his having received payments from the National Bank subsequent to his relinquishing the vice-governorship of that institution to become Prime Minister.

During the two and a half years Dr. Van Zeeland has been head of the Government a vast change for the better has been seen in Belgium. Almost his first act was to stem the tide of economic depression by the devaluation of Belgium's currency. This stroke proved effective in restoring confidence and reducing unemployment. He was subsequently faced with serious labor disturbances which he quelled with firmness and sympathy.

Since then he has been in the United States where he has conducted a mission on behalf of the French and British Governments to examine the feasibility of international co-operation upon a world-wide scale in order to reduce trade impediments and promote peace by means of economic appeasement. His report on this immensely important question is expected to appear within a few weeks. It is understood to present a helpful prospect of cautious advance.

Col. Franco Back To Exile as Plot In Paraguay Fails

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Sept. 9 (AP)—Paraguay's ousted President, Col. Rafael Franco, arrived here by plane yesterday from Argentina, found that a revolt in his behalf had failed, and at once turned back to Argentina to continue exile.

The forces of Dr. Felix Paiva, named Provincial President when Colonel Franco was ousted Aug. 13, were in control here and asserted that the interior of the country also was peaceful. No details were given.

It was not made know whether Colonel Franco was ordered to leave, or whether an effort was made to place him under arrest and he fled.

The revolutionaries, who attempted their coup d'etat Tuesday, were jailed, and last night the Government announced that important military and naval men had affirmed their support of the veteran politician, Dr. Paiva.

The newspapers Tribuna and Democracia reappeared, with the revolt apparently quelled, and carried editorials criticizing the revolutionaries.

Proclamations of peace were issued and the populace was invited to join in a celebration of loyalty to the constitutional government.

There were moments of anxiety and scattered fighting when young army officers, students and war veterans massed to take over several police stations, seized and operated a radio station. Troops outside the city refused to be recruited, fired on the rebels, and were an effective force in restoring peace.

The revolutionaries asked for government by a military triumvirate of the exiled Franco, Col. Juan B. Ayala, Minister of War, and Col. Federico Weddell Smith.

President Paiva left the Asuncion University Law School, where he was dean, to become Paraguay's President. The 60-year-old lawyer, educator and mathematician has held numerous court and cabinet positions.

Buenos Aires dispatches disputed the Government's claims. Colonel Franco's friends in Buenos Aires said some fighting continued in Asuncion, and believed censorship was withholding full information.

Colonel Franco's friends were inclined to doubt that he actually had landed at Asuncion and thought he probably stopped somewhere in North Argentina. One of the exiled President's followers in Buenos Aires said a river steamer due at Asuncion had been unable to reach that port owing to the fighting.

Florida Stamp Experts Learn Some Geography

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 9 (AP)—Uncle Sam may, if he wishes, enjoy a chuckle at the expense of certain members of the Jacksonville Stamp Club. The members thought they had caught the old gentleman out on a limb. They let it be known the Post Office Department had put Massachusetts on a commemorative stamp's map twice.

The "ordinance of 1787" stamp issued to commemorate the opening of the Northwest Territory, shows Massachusetts where it belongs and up where Maine is now appears the abbreviation, "Mass." But history shows that Maine was carved out of Massachusetts in 1820. Which makes Uncle Sam right and the Jacksonville Stamp Club members red-faced.

Vehicle Loads Limited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Height limit for vehicle loads in California is 13 feet 6 inches—a figure for safety as well as for underpass clearance, according to the Automobile Club of Southern California.

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Ousted A. F. of L. Unions Apply for C. I. O. Charter

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Charleston, W. Va.: West Virginia's Federation of Labor, ousted from the American Federation of Labor, bid for a place in the ranks of the rival Committee for Industrial Organization.

The federation executive council sent John B. Easton to Washington, D. C., with an application for a C. I. O. charter, asserting that such action was approved by the state convention last month.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., ordered the state federation's charter lifted because of its refusal to eject C. I. O. delegates from the convention.

Malone, N. Y.: Officials of Sheffield Farms, Inc., and representatives of the Dairy Farmers Union in Franklin, Clinton and St. Lawrence counties agreed to negotiate for settlement of the six-week milk strike.

The meeting was arranged at a conference sponsored by the Malone Chamber of Commerce and attended by Union representatives, non-union dairymen and company officials. At the same time a meeting was arranged between non-union dairymen and Sheffield authorities.

The union called the strike to press demands for an increase in milk prices fixed by the company.

San Francisco, Calif.: Labor's family squabble, which has clogged San Francisco piers with cargo, threatened to spread inland.

The "fight to a finish" between A. F. of L. teamsters and C. I. O. longshoremen over the affiliation of warehousemen already has stopped movement of cargo at San Francisco, Oakland, Richmond and other bay port piers.

At Marshfield, Ore., the Coos Bay Lumber Company closed its mill because of the labor wrangle here.

To increase effectiveness of the embargo, teamsters were reported discussing plans to extend their walkout inland. C. A. Real, Oakland teamsters union head, said heavy trucking from inland agricultural valleys already had stopped.

Harry Bridges, Pacific coast C. I. O. organizer, proposed the question of jurisdiction over warehouse workers be determined "by a democratic vote under government supervision." Teamsters' spokesmen declined.

Dave Beck of Seattle, Wash., international vice-president and organizer for teamsters, said he would discuss the San Francisco situation at a meeting of the West Coast Highway Drivers' Council here.

Johnstown, Penna.: A striking steel mill worker accused Johnstown's militant mayor of breaking a path through the picket lines for non-strikers at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Gautier plant last June.

Testifying at the labor board's inquiry into the company's labor policies, John Zeman asserted Mayor Daniel J. Shields, foe of the C. I. O., patted non-strikers on the backs as they strode the lines.

Mayor Shields and Lawrence Campbell, head of the citizens vigilantes organized during the summer strike, are scheduled to appear next week.

The board complaint against the company charges interference with workers during the strike and domination of the employee representative plan.

Most of the questioning centered on the employee representation, established several years ago.

New Cumberland, W. Va.: Efforts of Weirton Steel Company counsel to obtain the membership records of the C. I. O. were balked again at a labor board inquiry.

E. G. Smith, trial examiner, denied Attorney Clyde A. Armstrong's demand for the lists before introduction of testimony about finances of the Weirton Employees Security League.

Over objections of company counsel, two employee representatives, Andrew Koper and Calder A. Lyons, testified Securi / League members did not pay dues.

New York: Officials of the National Maritime Union called a mass meeting of seamen to consider a proposed general strike in all Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The union, a C. I. O. affiliate claiming 50,000 members, warned it would call the strike if the National Labor Relations Board did not speed up elections to pick collective bargaining agencies for seamen on 76 American lines.

The N. M. U. acted after the labor board announced the election would be delayed until a motion for further postponement by the American Federation of Labor was considered.

The A. F. of L. asked the postponement pending reorganization of the International Seamen's Union, an N. M. U. rival.

Philadelphia: More than 1000 employees of four hosiery mills will receive a 4 per cent wage increase under contracts signed with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, William M. Leader, union leader, announced.

Pittsburgh: A truce temporarily ended a strike of C. I. O. union members which threatened to cripple elevator service in the 37-story Koppers Building. Members of local 504, United Maintenance Service Workers, walked out during negotiations on a collective bargaining agreement.

They picketed the building but later all 130 service employees returned to work.

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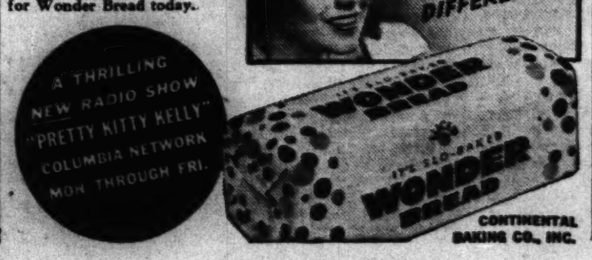

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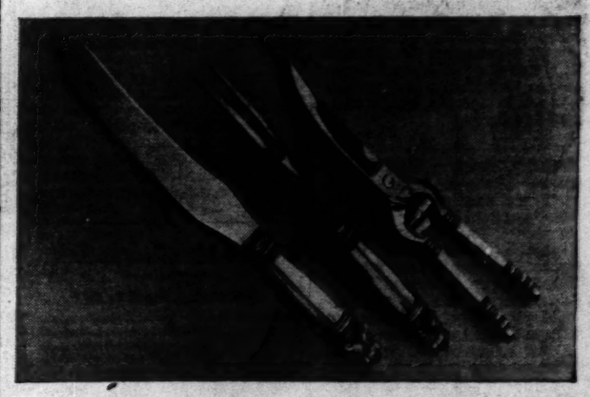

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U. S. Financing Is Unimpeded By Break in Stock Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—At his press conference today, Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, said that the stock market break had not affected the Treasury's important mid-September financing program.

Conversn of the maturing $817,000,000 note issue, he said, is "going very satisfactorily," by which he meant that "we are getting average conversion, that is, 90 per cent or better."

This statement comes atop a sequence of reassuring remarks made by cabinet officials and other important government agencies. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's figures, in a regular release, show that the nation's banks are feeding economic recovery with the greatest advance of credit to commerce, business and agriculture since the depression.

The same conclusion appears from half-yearly figures and analyses published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin.

"Perhaps the outstanding change in the banking situation during the period (first 6 months of 1937)," says the bulletin, "was that country banks, which in recent years have held unusually large balances with city banks, put a considerable part of these funds to other uses. Prior to their withdrawal a part of the funds obtained from these balances had been invested by city banks and a part had been held by them as excess reserves with the reserve banks.

Demand Met Out of Balances

"Consequently, a large part of the demand for funds to meet both the increase in reserve requirements and the growing demand for loans throughout the country has been met out of balances that had been held in financial centers. This is in accordance with usual developments during an upswing in business when funds previously held idle and concentrated in money market centers begin to be in demand throughout the country.

"This year, the withdrawal of funds from financial centers had less effect on conditions in the money market than was the case on other similar occasions, even though the concentration of funds was larger than usual. This was due to the fact that a large part of the funds was held as excess reserves, available for instant withdrawal, while in earlier periods the funds had been largely employed in stockmarket loans which had to be called or shifted to other lenders when an outflow set in."

The FDIC statistics pointed to the same conclusions lying behind the reserve bulletin description. Outstanding loans by the 13,881 insured commercial banks aggregates $17,011,773,000 as of June 30, an increase of $1,906,642,000 in a year.

Likewise, J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, disclosed that while loans made by national banks have increased, the loss ratio has decreased. The most recent examination of 5312 national banks showed that commercial loans outstanding totaled $8,426,931,749 compared to $7,740,596,000 in 1934. The examiners fuond .65 per cent of the loans could be regarded as loss this year, whereas in 1934 losses amounted to 2.88 per cent.

Expansion of Functions

To this current round-up of fiscal statistics, may be added an address last night by Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He naturally did not speak of deficits, but his summary of the increasing revenues of the Treasury showed the succession of financial plateaus monted by the American Government. He said:

"An idea of the expansion of federal functions and along with it the expansion of the responsibilities of the Treasury Department can be gained from a glimpse at the total ordinary receipts of the Government for a few fiscal years. In 1792 they were $3,600,000; in 1862 they had grown to $52,000,000; in 1900 they amounted to $567,000,000. In 1916 they were $782,000,000 and from that year there was a great rise to the post-war peak of $6,694,000,000 in 1921. Ordinary receipts for the last complete fiscal year, that ending last June 30, were $5,294,000,000, more than a billion less than the post-war peak, but the latest revised estimates indicate that receipts for the fiscal year that ends next June will be about $6,906,000,000, exceeding those of 1921."

Mr. Taylor also listed the diverse functions of the Treasury, from public health to law enforcement, and strongly lined the department on the side of extensive governmental reorganization. He said:

"Logically there must be, in the interest of efficient government, resurveys from time to time and reallocation of functions, so as to prevent the waste of duplication and to promote the efficiency that is caused by the grouping of responsibilities that are closely related.

"The President presented this problem squarely to Congress at the start of its last session. Congress has not completed its study of the President's proposals and will continue this work at its next session."

Phillips Back From Italy

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, and his wife returned to the United States today for a vacation. Mr. Phillips said he would go to Washington today. He hoped to see President Roosevelt in the next few days.

Icy Paths—First Step for Alpine Climb

Dr. Hans Frans from Pis

Preparedness

These Especially Designed Iron Shod Boots Are a Very Important Part of the Ice Climber's Equipment in the Alps

Preparation for the ascent includes, of course, the proper equipment for there are cliff-like frozen waterfalls and caverns with treacherous entrances to be mastered. Some of the inclines appear to be girdles of giant rocks making the ascent more difficult, but now and then serving to bridge the most dangerous stretches of ice, and thus doing a good turn for the climber after all.

Authors Seek Ends of Earth For Book Material and Quiet

"Author, Author . . . !"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York City

This is about wandering writers, each born with foot in hand, so to speak, and all liking nothing so much as a nice, new, long, road stretching ahead.

Of Commander Gatti and Elien, his American wife, who sit in their Park avenue penthouse and count the days until they can return to their clearing in the Congo forest.

Of Neill James, that petticoat vagabond who has earned her way twice and one half around the world and will soon be off to drive reindeer through a Lapland winter.

Of Elspeth Huxley, who started her first book midway between Australia and New Zealand, did it bit more off the Ceylon coast, and got it well toward completion between Alexandria and Trieste, and then started another on the way home from Kenya this spring.

And of Robb White, who for the magnificent sum of $60 has bought an island in the British West Indies, where he and his wife live in splendid isolation.

* * *

Everything in New York City reminds the Gattis of something much nicer in Africa. They watch the city from their terrace and sigh: "If only we could watch the beginning of day in our house in the forest. We have no need to pick flowers and bring them indoors; for overnight the inner mud walls will have sprouted incredible mushrooms. We go out on the veranda and there in the beaten gold ground of the clearing since sunset thousands of blossoms will have sprung up. The birds will be singing, the air will be flooded with sunlight, and from the solid black wall of the forest there will be coming our native workers, sweet, gentle, laughing. Give them a bit of cake and it will pass from hand to hand, each taking infinitesimal bits until the morsel vanishes. Rebuke them, and they will laugh delightedly to one another."

Whatever the task of the day, hunting bongos or okwapis, writing, planning, building, the Gattis will bring to bear upon it their own bubbling sense of humor, which is pretty good equipment for a place where all kinds of ugly creatures have wings and fly into the milk, and where housekeeping has endless intricate problems.

Commander Gatti started his exploring by a roundabout route, going through the war in the Italian Army and then to the Soudan for hunting. But he soon tired of the lack of sport in pursuing animals with modern long-range guns; and he still fumes over hunters who take joy in dropping helpless pounds of flesh, preferring to do his own shooting with the camera.

The Gattis will be on the way again to Africa when they finish some engagements with publishers. "Great Mother Forest" is just off the Scribner press; but there is a juvenile on the pygmies to be done, and some articles for magazines.

* * *

Neill James, out of a Mississippi college, did her only borrowing of her life, so she says—$50 to get her to Washington and a secretary's job. She got more and better jobs as she wandered around the world, once by the equator route, another time farther north, and now on a swing of the Arctic Circle.

Her ambition is "to see all of the world without leaving out one little bit." She persists in traveling first-class, de luxe if possible, and she says that any other intelligent woman could do the same thing if, instead of dreaming away her life, wanting to travel, she would start out to work, to keep her difficulties to herself, never, never borrow money, stay philosophical, be well balanced, practice "the old-fashioned virtues," and take whatever comes without grumbling.

* * *

Elspeth Huxley, a cousin by marriage of Aldous and Julian, says that writing books on shipboard is "a swell way of avoiding too much deck sports," and that the only difficulty is that "you are always having to break off to pack or to go somewhere else." She has been "lots of places," not only to far corners of the world, but recently with her husband on a 9000-mile motor trip throughout the United States. Now she has gone to England, where she had "hopes of a quiet, undisturbed fall," but a business trip for her husband to Russia has been proposed and she says, "as we have never been there before, I guess we won't be able to resist the opportunity if it develops."

Her last book was a mystery for Harpers' and the one now under way also is a crime tale.

* * *

G. B. Stern, another inveterate traveler, just back from Denmark and Sweden, and planning a stay in France, has written Macmillan Company that she has taken a house for a month on an island in the Thames, "where the life is simple and healthy, in and out of boats all the time, to fetch our provisions from the shore, a veranda to work on, and a strong feud between us and the swans. It's like living at the prow of a boat, with the stream flowing around on all sides."

* * *

Robb White, at a literary tea in New York City last spring, viewed quizzically the celebrities come to do honor to his latest book, dropped his voice wisely below the din instead of trying to surmount it, and remarked: "I like to be where there are not too many people, so that I can hear ideas."

He was then on the way to an island in the British West Indies where there are only 12 residents; but he and his wife found the crowd just too terrific and so they used $60 of the $250 Mr. White won as a prize for his last spring's juvenile and bought Marina Cay, where they can live in complete isolation. Just now they are engaged in tearing down two old pirate huts of 20-inch stone out of which to build their own home, and they write gleefully that they can finance it, their power boat and sail boat and themselves on $40 a month.

Marjorie Shuler

Hospital Fees Fixed by Charter In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 9—The charter of the Hospital Service Association of Pittsburgh, the first group of its kind to be organized under the 1937 Legislature's hospitalization program, has been approved by the State Insurance Department. The majority of hospitals in Allegheny County are cooperating in the plan, which offers protection against large hospital bills for nominal fees.

It was announced that associations were being formed in nearly a dozen large cities throughout the State to participate in the program. Their plans will have to be submitted to the State Insurance Department for approval, and a charter granted before they become operative, however.

The hospitalization service is the outgrowth of a movement started more than a year ago and which brought about the passage of two bills by the last General Assembly, granting authority to the hospitals throughout the State to participate in "group hospitalization."

The sponsor of the hospitalization plan in Pennsylvania, Representative Herbert S. Cohen (D) of York, estimated that protection could be provided at the rate of 3 cents a day; and under these terms, a subscriber will be eligible for 21 days of hospital service a year. For this amount a patient will receive semi-private accommodations, including board, ordinary medications and general nursing care.

French Fair Head Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 — Marcel Olivier, chairman of the board of the French Line, is to head the French section of the 1939 New York World's Fair, according to cable advices recived here by Jean L. Artur, assistant general manager for the line in the United States and Canada, formerly governor-general of Madagascar, has traveled extensively in America and is the author of "American Circuit," a book published in France in 1934.

Hitler Aide Links Churches to Bolshevism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 9—Sharp criticism alike of the Christian churches as "Bolshevism of Bolshevism," and of democracy as an unworthy system important against the Bolshevik "peril" has been the outstanding feature of the latest meeting at a National Socialist Party rally here.

This criticism was delivered to obviously approving audiences by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, director of cultural policy of the National Socialist Party, in a speech dealing with the problem of relations of the party and its ideals to Christian churches. His argument was based partly upon the churches' failure to support anti-Bolshevism and partly upon statements from Roman Catholic and Protestant sources either friendly to Bolshevism or daring to see similarity between that system and national socialism.

Cheers greeted Dr. Rosenberg's remarks on the Dean of Canterbury, whom he charged with making a pro-Bolshevik statement in the English press, and his declaration that Christian churches had, in reality, passed judgment upon themselves by neglecting their opportunities to fight against the arch enemy of Christian principles and civilization.

Price of Co-operation

That National Socialism will only co-operate with Christian churches provided these adopt a hostile attitude toward Bolshevism was clear when he declared National Socialism could not associate with those who supported its sharpest opponent. Representatives of religion and of culture in other states who didn't fight the Bolshevik menace but opposed National Socialism were, he also said, leading the world to destruction. He instanced the recent oWrld Church Conference at Oxford, which had placed National Socialists and Bolshevism on equal footing, thereby showing, he said, incapacity to pronounce "a saving and redeeming word to mankind."

As helpless as the Christian churches appeared to be to Dr. Rosenberg, so helpless appeared democracies also to him. They stand to bolshevism, he said, as did holy alliance to the democratic revolution at beginning of last century.

The solution which some persons see in a middle way between bolshevism and fascism is he declared, nothing but a formula for instability.

Liberalism, he continued, with its dishonorable child, Marxism, started from cheap individualism which finally produced a tyrant whereas national socialism, with its embodiment of race, has an ipmact on he held that a leader. From the consciousness of struggle, he also said, national socialism proceeded to consciousness of work.

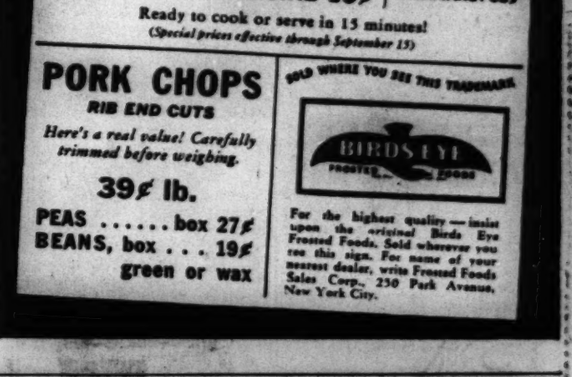
Awarded Prize

Dr. Rosenberg's views are considered all the more significant just now due to the fact that on Monday last he was presenting with one of the German national prizes instituted to replace the Nobel prize which no German is allowed to take after his having been awarded to Karl Von Ossietzky last year.

Teaching which Dr. Rosenberg advocates must therefore be assumed to express the conviction of the present German rulers.

The anti-bolshevik exhibition now open here emphasizes this viewpoint spectacularly. The entrance hall to this exhibition contains a world map filling the whole wall and ceiling space. It carries names of chief states and in center of each of these are representations of red flame threatening destructive fire of bolshevism which is working havoc in them. Germany the universality is in great Russia bear, which all others drive their strength. It is significant that only a few countries are shown as free from this evil. The United States and England are not among them. The only countries in Europe shown as free are Germany, Italy and Portugal.

A tour of rest of exhibition shows large photographs of uprisings and unrests throughout the world during post-war years designed to illustrate destructive activities of bolshevism compared with constructive work of national socialism and fascism. The exhibition is as much anti-Jewish as anti-bolshevik, even Wilhelm Von Humboldt, philosopher friend of Goethe, being condemned in it for his connection with Jews.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DUTCH APPLE CAKE
2 cups sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
2 tablespoons sugar
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup Spry
1 egg, well beaten
¾ cup milk
3 tablespoons Spry
1 tablespoon butter
½ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 tablespoon top milk
2 cups apples, sliced thin
Sift flour with baking powder, sugar and salt. Cut in ¼ cup Spry until mixture is as fine as corn meal. (See how quickly triple-creamed Spry blends with your other ingredients.) Combine beaten egg and milk and add to flour mixture, mixing until a soft dough is formed. Melt 3 tablespoons Spry and butter together; add brown sugar, cinnamon and milk and mix well. Pour into 8x8-inch pan greased with Spry. Press apple slices into mixture in circles. Spread dough over apples. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 50 to 60 minutes. Serve upside down with whipped cream. Serves 8 to 10 and they'll love it! But remember, only Spry can give perfect results in this recipe!
(All measurements in this recipe are level)
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It's baked like an upside-down cake, so your apples cook beautifully soft and tender. And it's made with Spry, so your cake is tender and light as a feather. Bake one today. You'll say Spry is the creamiest shortening you ever used. Blends like magic with other ingredients, cuts cake-mixing time in half. Gives flakier, more tender pastry, too—crispy, digestible fried foods. Get Spry now—the economical 3-lb. can!
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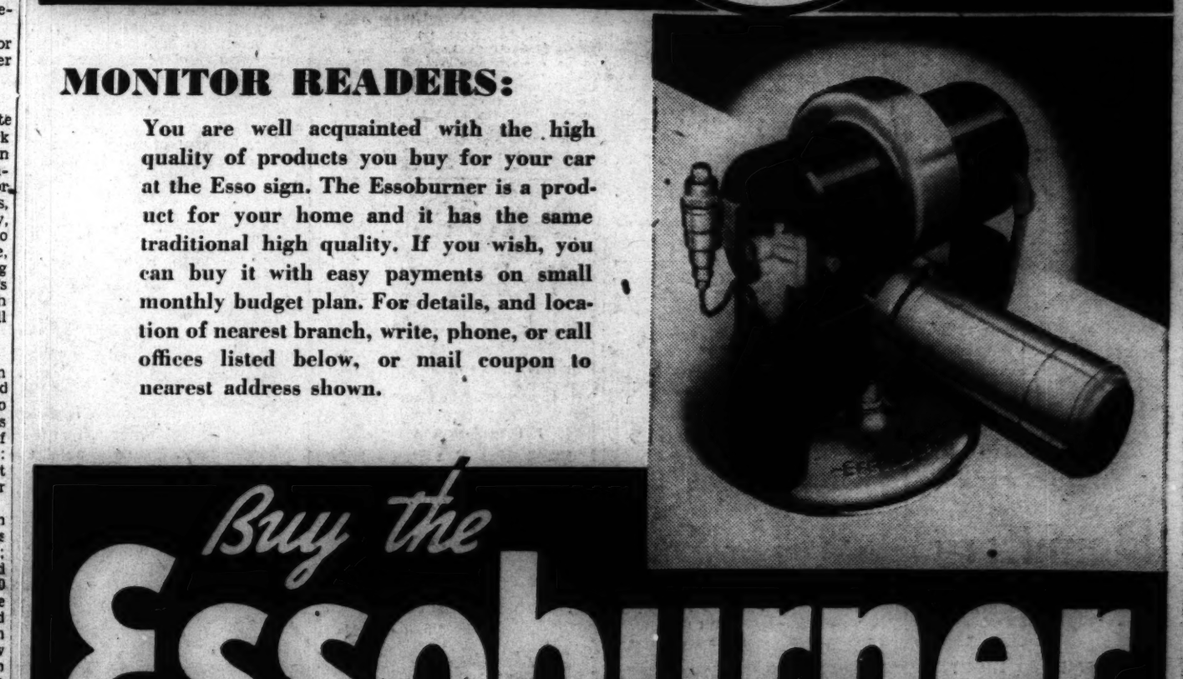
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It's Red Pine Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Maybe lumberjacks in northern Wisconsin will still call it "Norway pine," but officially from now on it is "red pine." The United States Forest Service, finding confusion resulting because the latter name was in use in the east and the former in the north woods of the Middle West, decided to call "pinous resinosa" red pine hereafter. The name is appropriate, the federal foresters say, because the bark and wood of this pine are reddish, the winter buds are red-brown, and the flowers scarlet or reddish purple.

Constitution Is Signed By State Delegates

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Having now received the polished document from the second of its drafting committees, the Committee of Style, the convention is impatiently making last-minute revisions and corrections in the new Constitution preparatory to signing it. Today: Constitution signed by 39 delegates.

Tomorrow: Constitution is ratified by five states.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
September 17, 1787.

Thirty-nine men of most eminent and influential standing in 12 of the American states today wrote their names on the last of four pieces of parchment containing what is intended to be a charter of stronger and more effective government for the United States. The new Constitution is now to be sent to Congress and to the respective states for ratification.

One last amendment in the document was made on this closing day of the convention even after the engrossment, and this represented a mark of special deference to Gen. George Washington. Breaking the silence which he considered imposed by his position as chairman, the former commander expressed his wish that a change proposed by Mr. Gorham to permit a larger number of Representatives might be adopted. The new maximum is one for every 30,000 inhabitants instead of one for every 40,000.

"The smallness of the proportion of Representatives has been considered by many members of the convention an insufficient security for the rights and interests of the people. Late as the present moment is for admitting amendments, I think this of so much consequence that it would give much satisfaction to see it adopted," he said.

The session was opened with a movingly persuasive plea by Dr. Benjamin Franklin (read by Mr. Wilson) for unanimous signing of the document. He said in part:

I confess there are several parts of this Constitution which I do not at present approve, but I am not sure I shall never approve them; for . . . I have experienced many instances of being obliged by better information or fuller consideration to change opinions even on important subjects. . . . The older I grow, the more apt I am to doubt my own judgment, and to pay more respect to the judgment of others. . . .

In these sentiments, Sir, I agree to this Constitution with all its faults, if they are such; because I think a general Government necessary for us, and there is no form of Government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered, and believe farther that this is likely to be well administered for a course of years, and can only end in despotism, as other forms have done before it, when the people shall become so corrupted as to need despotic Government, being incapable of any other. I doubt, too, whether any other convention we can obtain may be able to make a better Constitution. . . . Thus I consent, Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better and because I am not sure that it is not the best. . . .

On the whole, Sir, I cannot help expressing a wish that every member of the convention who may still have objections to it, would, with me, on this occasion doubt a little of his own infallibility, and to make manifest our unanimity, put his name to this instrument.

Unanimity of States

At his proposal a form was adopted—devised, it is understood, by Gouverneur Morris—by which a member signing need attest only that the charter has been accepted by unanimous consent of the states as represented in the convention. William Blount of North Carolina said this made it possible for him to affix his name, but General Pinckney thought the ambiguity would not gain many converts, and averred he would sign the Constitution with a view to supporting it with all his influence.

Three members of the convention, however, declared regretfully they could not bring themselves to sign the document. They are Gov. Edmund Randolph and Col. George Mason of Virginia and Mr. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts.

The handsome, tall young Governor of the largest of the states acknowledged the step "might be the most awful of his life," but said it was dictated by his conscience. He and Mr. Gerry fear that holding out to the people a stark alternative of this plan in toto or nothing, without provision for another general convention, may result in anarchy or civil war.

All three men have taken active part in the convention and, regardless of this final decision, have made distinct contributions to the charter. Mr. Mason is said to have been turned against it by changes made within the last two weeks which he believes endanger the states and the liberties of their citizens.

Colonel Mason, though he owns and manages an ancestral plantation of more than 5000 acres on the lower Potomac, is of a democratic cast of mind and is known as the author of the Virginia Bill of Rights. Though always more attached to life on his estate with his family of five sons and four daughters or in the quiet of his large library, Mr. Mason served 25 years as a trustee of the town of Alexandria and much longer as a vestryman of Truro parish, continuing as an overseer of the poor since the disestablishment of the church has left that a lay function. He was for a long time treasurer of the Ohio Company. Notwithstanding he is a large planter he opposes the slave trade and favors gradual manumission of slaves.

Mr. Randolph is a nephew of Peyton Randolph, president of the Continental Congresses in 1774 and '75. He is a hard worker in his profession of law and takes his public responsibilities seriously, so seriously in fact that his acquaintances say he is sometimes the victim of his own conflicting emotions and intellectual processes.

Much more unstable, in the opinion of some of his colleagues, is Mr. Gerry. This dapper, little Massachusetts man, who made himself useful in the obtaining of supplies during the war and is a retired merchant at the age of 43, is an avowed opponent of extreme democracy on one side and of the Order of Cincinnati on the other. His furrowed brow indicates a lack of humor, he is often suspicious of others and sometimes obstinate on apparently small points.

Of the 16 members who have attended the convention at some time but were not here for the signing, at least three and possibly others are opposed to the work. These include the two gentlemen from upper New York State, who left early, Judge Yates and Mr. Lansing, and more conspicuously Mr. Martin of Maryland, who is believed by some to have represented hostile interests from the first.

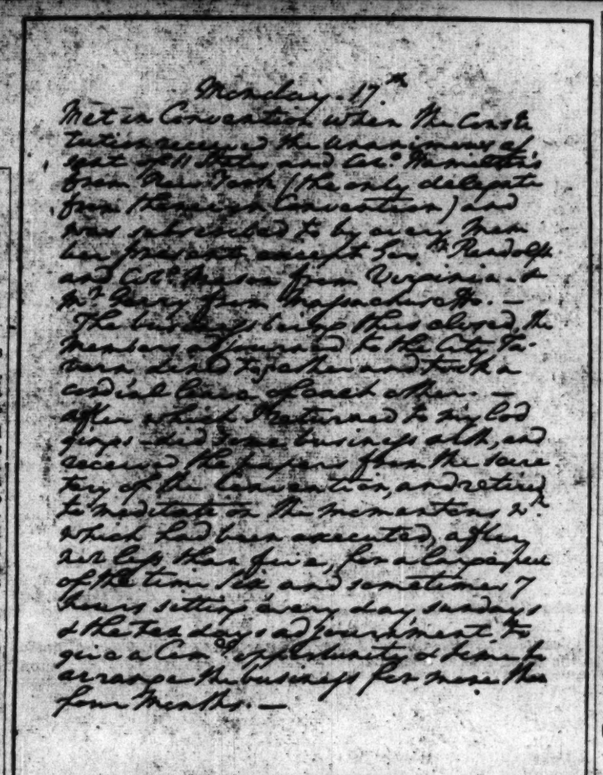
A story is told that Mr. Martin one day said in the presence of some deputies, referring to the system before the convention, "I'll be hanged if ever the people of Maryland agree to it." Whereupon his wealthy and jocund colleague, Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, said, "I advise you to stay in Philadelphia lest you should be hanged."

In more serious vein is the account of a comment made by Dr. Franklin while the last of the members were signing the Constitution. It happens that back of the President's chair there was painted a rising sun. The elderly doctor observed to a few members near him that painters had found it difficult in their art to distinguish a rising from a setting sun.

"I have," said he, "often and often in the course of the session, and the vicissitudes of my hopes and fears as to its issue looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

Signing of the Constitution

Mural by Albert Herter
"Consititution Convention"
Mural Painting in the Supreme Court Room, State Capitol, Madison, Wis., Gives an Artist's Conception of the Signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia, 1787. George Washington, Who Acted as Chairman of the Convention, Is Seated at the Table as Various Delegates Step Forward to Affix Their Signatures to the Document



Monday 17th
Met in Convention when the Constitutions were read and engrossed. A letter was received & read from Mr. Randolph & Col. Mason from Virginia. A letter from Mr. Gerry from Massachusetts. — The business of the day being closed the members proceeded to the City Tavern, dined together and took a cordial leave of each other. — After which returned to my lodgings, did some business at home, and received the papers from the Secretary of the Convention, and retired to meditate on the momentous & important Event which had been accomplished, after all opposition, for a large part of the time. We are sometimes 7 hours sitting every day, sundays & Tuesdays excepted, & frequently to get a Quorum. Scarcity of Cash to arrange the business of for more than four months. —

A Page of Washington's Diary
Entry for Sept. 17, 1787, the Day the Constitutional Convention Adjourned, Reveals the Fact the Constitution Received the Unanimous Approval of 11 State Delegations and Colonel Hamilton of New York, Only Delegate of That State Present. The Diary Is Now Among Washington's Papers in the Library of Congress

American Trade Holding Up Despite East's War, Roper Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, stepped into the breach here in an effort to bolster up business confidence, shaken by a stock market tumble, and dissuade business men from fear of what foreign wars may do to recovery and prices at home.

At a press conference late yesterday he counseled against any alarm, assuring the business community that the war in China has so far had "surprisingly little" effect on American trade in that part of the world and pointing encouragingly to a 15 per cent increase in the domestic business index for the first eight months of the year. He also forecasts a "major surge" in business in the fall.

Secretary Roper stated that as yet there is no evidence that the Chinese war has caused any damage to American exports and expressed particular satisfaction over the fact that the Japanese blockade of the Chinese coast does not seem to have interfered significantly with American trade.

Cotton Market in Japan

Asked if he anticipated any loss of trade in the Far East in the future he replied:

"If that develops we shall have to face it, but there is nothing yet to justify that fear. Of course, Japan has been our best cotton customer. What effect the war will have on that business no one can tell now.

"Another factor to be considered is our future neutrality policy and how that will affect the interpretation of munitions of war."

The emphasis which Secretary Roper placed on the Japanese cotton market discloses a considerable background difference in point of view within the Administration. Secretary Roper is concerned primarily about domestic recovery. He sees the Chinese war and war threats in Europe from the point of view of their danger to American economy. He wants to keep markets open for American business. He is understood to be counseling vigorously against any action under the Neutrality Act which would interfere with trade. He represents the "business as usual" element in the Administration.

Trade or Neutrality

While the State Department shares the desire to keep business going, it inevitably has a different primary consideration. It is charged by Congress with keeping the United States out of war. Its spokesmen would not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice foreign trade for the sake of neutrality.

Further, the State Department is conscious of international morality. Secretary Hull has spoken very pointedly of late about the sanctity of treaties. Japan's behavior is regarded critically.

Secretary Roper views Japan quite differently. Whether it is a law-breaker and an international aggressor makes much less difference at the Department of Commerce than do Japan's heavy annual purchase of American goods. By stressing this, Mr. Roper hopes to keep a balance and prevent American public opinion from taking sides in the quarrel with China and against Japan—which apparently is the tendency.

Secretary Roper, besides being reassuring about the war danger to recovery, painted an extremely rosy picture of domestic business prospects. He said that all reliable indices show "great prosperity," the composite "index" for the first eight months of the year running 10 to 15 per cent ahead of the index for the same period a year ago.

Liberal Buying Reported

"A survey of the situation which I made personally during the holiday period," he said, "indicates widespread confidence in our business situation, and the happiness and contentment of the people is apparent.

"Reports to the Department of Commerce from all parts of the country show that people have been buying liberally during recent weeks, excepting for temporary conditions in localities where such factors as unseasonable weather interfered with shopping.

"Naturally we are all interested in what lies ahead. Barring war or unseen emergencies, we will, in my opinion, within a few weeks witness a major surge in fall business throughout the entire country.

"More people are now employed, and at higher wages, than at any time since the depression, and buying power in the agricultural sections is also well ahead of any recent year. Building and construction, which have lagged somewhat behind other business activities, have not yet reached the desired proportions.

Governors Get Models Of Independence Hall

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 9 (AP)—Models of Pennsylvania's famed Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, were sent to Governors of the 12 other original States and to President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner.

Messengers carrying the plaster models also extended invitations to attend the observance of Constitution Day, there, Friday, Sept. 17. WPA workers constructed the models, 36 inches long, 22 inches high and 14 inches wide.

6,000,000 Fetes For Constitution

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Representative Sol Bloom of New York City, director general of the United States Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, said today the sesquicentennial would open formally next Sunday with more than 250,000 celebrations scheduled for the week.

"Commemorative exercises will be held all over the world wherever the American flag flies," said Mr. Bloom.

The observance will continue until April 30, 1939. Mr. Bloom predicted 6,000,000 separate celebrations in that period. He described the sesquicentennial as the "greatest mass patriotic movement of its kind in the history of the country."

The commission, Mr. Bloom said, has made arrangements for commemorative exercises with 275,000 schools and 250,000 churches in 50,000 communities in the United States. Programs, songs and suggestions for speeches and sermons have been furnished free to all organizations indicating a desire to participate in the sesquicentennial.

"Instead of a few huge celebrations to which people would flock from wide areas, we have arranged to take the celebrations into thousands of communities."

Sunday's celebrations will include decoration of graves of 52 signers of the Constitution and deputies who attended the Philadelphia convention 150 years ago. Ceremonies will be held simultaneously in 13 states and the District of Columbia at noon.

Pennsylvania Finds Original Document

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 9—Discovery of one of the two originals of Pennsylvania's ratification of the Federal Constitution on Dec. 12, 1787, was announced this week by State Archivist Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, while preparations were in progress in the nation for the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the nation's organic law beginning this month.

Arrangements or the permanent exhibition of the ratification, signed by 46 of the 69 delegates who attended the state convention in Philadelphia from Nov. 20 to Dec. 12, 1787, are being considered.

The document was discovered among a number of other unfiled papers in a room of the archives division in the State Education Building. Written on vellum, the document is in excellent condition.

Two copies of the ratification were signed by members of the convention who had approved the Federal Constitution and, as was the custom then, as now, one copy was retained by the state and the other was sent to the federal authorities. It is believed the other copy probably is in the Library of Congress in Washington.

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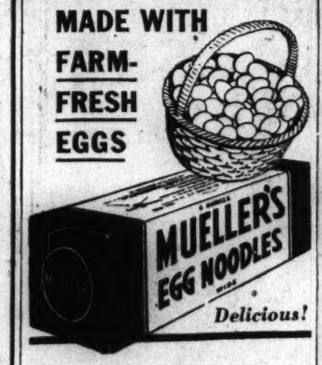

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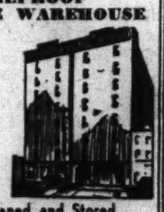

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Britain to Bar Italo-German Countermove on Blockade Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ing demands on the face of these accusations.

"The Reich Government agrees with the Italian Government that the latter cannot be expected to participate in a conference of the proposed nature so long as the incident created by the Soviet Government note has not found a satisfactory solution.

"Despite all these unfavorable circumstances, however, the Reich Government does not desire to delay an attempt to achieve amelioration of the situation through mutual deliberation.

"Therefore, in agreement with the Italian Government, it proposed—instead of calling a special conference—that the London Non-Intervention Committee concern itself with the situation.

"Its sphere of action is most intimately related to the problems here in question. Its organization offers the possibility of making a quick solution if there is good will on all sides.

"Discussion of the problems in the London committee would offer, at the same time, an advantage in that in addition to the powers invited by England and France, other interested powers such as Portugal and Poland would participate."

Patrol and Convoy Plan Suggested in London For Submarine Zone

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP)—With Italy and Germany absent from the Swiss conference, there was a suggestion the British might scrap a plan of "restricted zones" for submarines in the Mediterranean.

British naval experts had devised a scheme whereby all participating nations would agree to keep their submarines within defined zones. Undersea vessels found outside those areas would have been subject to attack by neutral warships.

The plan probably will be scuttled, it was said, because Britain would not want to sink Italian submarines found outside zones which Italy herself had not helped define.

As an alternative, a patrol and convoy system has been suggested.

Yugoslavia accepted an invitation to attend tomorrow's parley, bringing the total of acceptances to nine. Twelve powers had been included in the original conference plan.

Diplomatic quarters in London voiced this reaction to the Italo-German stand:

"Italy is laying herself open to a charge that she is indifferent to Mediterranean piracy.

"The Italian refusal violates Italy's own interest if British and French take action without her—as they maintain they will.

"The squabble between Moscow and Rome was not a strong enough reason for Italy and Germany to boycott a conference at which political questions were to be banned."

Reports from Geneva that high officials of the Italian Foreign Office conferred with the Turkish Foreign Monister meanwhile were taken to indicate that Premier Mussolini had tried to woo Turkish support for the German-Italian bloc.

Today, the "pirate" submarines which repeatedly have attacked neutral shipping in the Mediterranean apparently were inactive.

The French Navy Ministry order holding the fifth destroyer division ready to sail at a moment's notice thus was a precautionary step.

Soviets Oppose Fascists On Taking Piracy Case To Neutrality Board

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP)—Official Soviet circles voiced strong objection today to the Italo-German suggestion that the problem of Mediterranean piracy be put up to the 27-nation Spanish Non-Intervention Committee.

"That long-suffering body has been the arena for sabotage activity of the Italo-German fascist aggressors," one source asserted.

With the "anti-piracy" conference sponsored by France and Britain only a day off, the Soviet Union still was awaiting their explanation of why Germany was invited among 10 other powers.

Russia's acceptance of the conference call asked that question of France and Britain, arguing that Germany with no Mediterranean coast had no justifiable concern in Mediterranean affairs.

(It was said in London that naval attacks on German warships in the western Mediterranean—the type of incident Britain and France wish to prevent—were among reasons for the invitation to Germany. Germany charged that Spanish Government submarines tried to torpedo the cruiser Leipzig last June. Twenty-three seamen had been killed on the pocket battleship Deutschland in a Spanish Government air attack about two weeks before.)

Spanish Rebels Hammer Gijon; Police Flee City

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Sept. 9 (AP)—Insurgent planes and guns pounded the remnants of government defenses in northwest Spain today after their troop advance on Gijon had been stalled and more than 1000 of their men killed by a sudden counter-offensive.

Insurgent artillery bombarded the "Covadonga line," a network of fortifications hastily thrown up by the government's Asturian troops guarding a mountain crest near the coast.

Aerial attacks caused heavy damage in Gijon, last government-held stronghold on the Biscayan coast, about 30 miles from the vanguard of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's westward-driving coastal columns.

The situation within Gijon was described as "acute." Police fled into the mountains, leaving the city without protection from extremists and plunderers.

Dispatches from Madrid, meanwhile, related that the defenders of that long-besieged Spanish city had struck against the insurgent lines west of Madrid, capturing positions near Valdemorillo that strengthened their grasp on territory recovered in the recent Brunete campaign. The insurgents offered only slight opposition.

New Report Comes That Schacht Will Quit Economics Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 9—Rumors of his resignation have been so often incorrectly associated with person of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Reichsbank president and Minister of Economics, that one is reluctant to report even what is regarded as the best authority.

But today, in competent circles it is declared that in the near future Dr. Schacht will resign his position as acting Minister for Economic Affairs. Such a change is not likely to have any great effect upon the course of events here seeing that the position really carries little importance, Herr Hitler having given General Göering control over Germany's supply of raw materials, and also made plenipotentiary for the four-year plan.

Herr Hitler's word is final and it is assumed that, should he give it, then it is expected that the new minister of economy would be not only a National Socialist but one more closely associated with the Göering viewpoint in economic matters.

If Dr. Schacht resigns the ministry he will still remain president of the Reichsbank, an important position, but one which he holds only from year to year. He will come up for re-election at the general meeting of the bank next March.

Parking Puzzle in Capital

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP)—Bewildered motorists asked traffic department officials today where to park on Constitution avenue. They said they counted 30 traffic signs in one block. Some said one-hour parking, others reserved space for public officials, and two decreed: "No parking at any time."

Peaceful Setting for 'Attack' on Sea Raids

Official Information Bureau of Switzerland

Nyon, on Lake Geneva, Chosen for Conference

Here Representatives of Nine Powers, With Italy and Germany Absent, Will Endeavor to Adopt Program Which Will Put an End to Raids by Surface Vessels and Submarines in the Mediterranean and Nearby Waters. Trade Routes Are Menaced by This Invasion of Sea Rights

4000 Japanese Routed West of Peiping

PEIPING, Sept. 9 (AP)—A detachment of 4000 Japanese troops following the Chinese retreat was reported today to have been routed by a Chinese ambush in the rocky hills west of here. The Japanese line was said to have been thrust back five miles by the sudden Chinese onslaught.

Japanese commanders were obviously worried over the fate of their operations in this area, where their advance has been held up a full month by dogged Chinese resistance and astute strategy.

Heavy reinforcements were flowing through Peiping to Lianghsiang, 30 miles to the south, and to the sorely menaced Japanese right flank in the western hills around Mentoukuo, 25 miles to the west.

The steady stream of wounded Japanese coming back from the front was almost equally heavy. Several thousands have been brought here in the last few days and last night a trainload of wounded was evacuated to Tangku, the port of Tientain, where they will be sent back to Japan.

Minor advances were claimed by Japanese military commanders on the Tientain to Pukow railroad, where Machang, the Chinese stronghold 25 miles south of Tientain, is being attacked, but no decisive action was reported.

Throughout the North China area, Chinese irregular troops were aiding the huge numbers of regulars, pressing in on the Japanese. Irregulars, moving through the fields heavy with ripe grain about Peiping, are giving concern to Japanese troops inside the walls.

Cavalry and motor patrols roam the Chinese sections of Peiping and a cavalcade of 12 tanks has been parked conspicuously at the heart of the city. Japanese troops have occupied portions of three Chinese universities, the Northeastern, Peking National and National Normal. Japanese troops are patrolling Haitien village near the American-operated Yenching university, northwest of the city, because of the recent night raids of Chinese irregulars.

Americans Urged To Flee Tsingtao Before Invasion

TSINGTAO, Sept. 9 (AP)—All American citizens were urged today to evacuate this eastern port of Shanghai province and the surrounding area while it was still possible.

American authorities indicated there was danger of the Japanese landing troops here for a push into the interior that would cut communications between China's armies in the north and at Shanghai.

Tsingtao, strategically the most important port of North China, was ominously quiet with the complete evacuation of all Japanese interests. Not only have the 25,000 Japanese nationals been removed and all Japanese warships left the harbor, but the Japanese flag has been lowered from breweries, textile mills, factories and shipping concerns representing a $45,000,000 investment.

Japan has completely cleared out all of her interest in the area where she has the biggest economic stake outside Shanghai. All Japanese buildings, including the deserted Consulate General, are boarded up.

Governor Han Fu-chu, while welcoming the "assistance" of the Nanking Government divisions that have already entered the Province, is making every effort to avoid yielding Shantung's resources to the national cause. Governor Han is striving to keep his paternally governed domain peaceful, rather than make a decision which would cause it to become North China's major battlefield.

Old Vessels Sunk At Canton, Foochow To Block Japanese

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9 (AP)—Chinese defenders of Foochow and Canton submerged formidable river barriers today to protect those ports from the cannonades of Japanese war vessels.

The United States destroyer Parker, stationed at Foochow, and the United States patrol boat Mindanao, at Canton, withdrew in time to avoid being bottled up.

Both barriers, across the Min River at Foochow and the Pearl River at Canton, were made of concrete-laden old steamers and Chinese junks sunk across the roadstead.

Experts said that only dynamite blasts could move them and that they would secure the harbors against Japanese men-of-war, but at the same time would paralyze river shipping.

The barricades were compared with those across the Whangpoo River at Shanghai and at Chinkiang and Silver Island, in the Yangtse River, where an American gunboat fleet is trapped.

American Policy in Far East Upheld by Peace Advocates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 9—Unequivocal support of the Roosevelt Administration's policy with regard to the Far East is voiced by 20 members of the National Peace Conference in a statement released here today.

The conference is composed of 20 national organizations dedicated to the establishment and maintenance of world justice and peace, and the signatories, each a leader in this field, voice the hope the United States "will continue to use its good offices toward a peaceful settlement of the Far Eastern crisis" and to uphold and strengthen the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, in which the chief nations of the world, including China and Japan, have agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

"We stand with the Secretary of State [Cordell Hull] in reaffirming the principles of the Nine Power Treaty, by which the chief powers interested in the Pacific area have pledged themselves to respect the territorial and administrative integrity of China," the statement says. "The fact that these treaties have been and are being ignored makes it the more necessary for the United States, in consultation with other nations, to support by pacific means the principles of these anti-war instruments.

"We believe the United States, in co-operation with other nations, should engage in international conference looking toward a peaceful change of the economic status quo, to the end that all nations may have access to those basic raw materials and markets as necessary to the economic well-being of peoples and governments everywhere," they say.

Signatory to the statement are: Winthrop Smithworth, American Unitarian Association; E. Raymond Wilson, American Friends Service Committee; Edwin C. Johnson and Oswald Garrison Villard, Committee on Militarism in Education; Mrs. Louis T. Gaberman, Connecticut Council on International Relations; Alfred Schmals, Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches; Boswell P. Barnes, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; John Nevin Sayre and Harold E. Fay, chairman and member, respectively, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Charles P. Boss Jr., General Conference Commission on World Peace of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. James T. Shotwell, president; Clark M. Eichelberger, director, and Mrs. Harrison Thomas, League of Nations Association; Mrs. Kendall Emerson, chairman of the public affairs committee of the national board, Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Henrietta Roelofs, secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Duce Visit to Germany Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 9—Signor Mussolini, according to information from reliable quarters here today, will arrive at Munich, Sept. 25, on an announced four-day visit to Germany. His sojourn at Munich will last only one day, but, according to this information, it is intended as an indication of solidarity in views between Fascism and National Socialism, since Munich is the home and capital of the National Socialist movement.

Accompanied by Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini will attend maneuvers to be held in Mecklenburg, Pomerania, that faces toward the Baltic Sea where land, sea and air forces will for the first time co-operate on a large scale.

Signor Mussolini will return from there to Berlin where political discussions and many official receptions will take place.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Sept. 9—It was announced here tonight that Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austrian Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Germany and it is stated that his visit is private. It is believed, however that he has gone to confer with Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, regarding the coming Mussolini visit.

Great importance is attached to this meeting between German and Italian leaders.

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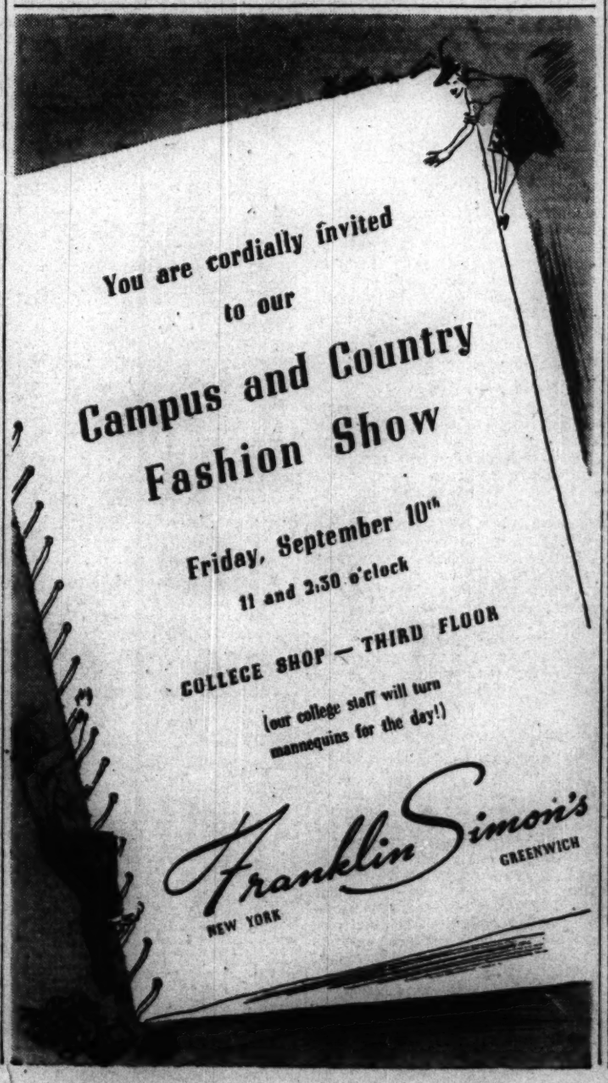
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Low Temperatures Studied

(Continued from Page 1)

University of Toronto declared in his paper before the symposium. "When a metal is in the state where it has no electrical resistance, or where the so-called persistent current will flow indefinitely without an electromotive force, it is said to be a superconductor. Uses to which a superconducting metal might be put, in transmission lines, in electrical machinery, are obvious; but unfortunately metals which show this property only do so at temperatures attained by the use of liquid helium.

Phenomenon Is Puzzle

"The phenomenon is therefore just a scientific puzzle, so far of no practical importance, but a puzzle which has attracted a great deal of attention among scientists because its explanation has proved so elusive.

"According to the modern theory of electrical conduction, which is highly satisfactory in other respects, electrons must encounter resistance in their passage through a metal—except at absolute zero. Either there is something wrong with our usual conception of the way in which a metal conducts electricity, or the explanation of superconductivity must be sought in some direction other than that of trying to explain resistanceless motion of electrons."

It is rather too early to be certain, but it would seem that here is where this week's symposium has made progress, in presenting a qualitative explanation of the phenomenon. In the first place, experiments of the last few years have shown that superconductivity should be considered as a magnetic phenomenon, rather than electrical.

Test Made on Sphere

If a magnetic field is applied to a block, say a sphere of metal, eddy currents will be induced; and if the sphere is superconducting, these currents will be just sufficient to exclude all magnetic field from the interior. But investigators disclose that when a sphere of pure, superconducting metal is cooled from the normal to the superconducting state in a steady magnetic field, the field is pushed out from the interior just the same, although in such a case there are no induced currents in the ordinary sense because the magnetic field is not changing.

This has led to the idea that superconduction currents are always caused by a magnetic field rather than by an electromotive force.

Biggers Is Invited To Head Job Census

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt today asked John D. Biggers of Toledo, Ohio, to take charge of the unemployed registration authorized by Congress. Mr. Biggers said he would give his answer in Washington next Wednesday.

At the same time it was understood that preliminary consideration was being given by the President to utilizing local election and postal machinery to make the count, which will be kept on a voluntary basis.

Under the tentative plan, the President may stir interest before the registration by a public radio address, with the registration set for a single day—probably a Saturday sometime after the fall elections.

The Chief Executive kept his afternoon free to begin preparation of the Constitution Day speech he will deliver in Washington Sept. 17, an address which many believe will touch on the court issue, at least indirectly.

Third Term Query Is a Hot Potato In New Deal Circles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—There are some questions that cabinet members will not answer. Indeed, one particular question is being dodged at Washington press conferences from the White House downward. Asked what they thought about a third term for President Roosevelt, two cabinet officers yesterday replied as follows:

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture: "Things are getting dull, aren't they?"

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce: "I think it might be well to postpone some questions. I am supposed to discuss business conditions with you gentlemen; not political condition."

A few weeks ago, asked the same question, President Roosevelt told his interlocutors to put on dunce caps and stand in the corner. Yet it is certain that reporters will keep on asking the question, with increasing frequency as the months and years go by.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

withdrawing from China might be interpreted, it is felt, as indicating a disposition on the part of the United States to take the initiative in defending western interests in the Far East.

Such an indication would presumably be looked upon as an unfriendly act by Germany and Italy, both of which are freer in Europe as long as Britain and France have to worry about the Far East. On the other hand a positive American policy in the Far East would free Britain and France and make it possible for them to risk a more vigorous stand against Italian activities in Spain and the Mediterranean.

Little Theater Studied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—The Wilmington Dramatic League, organized in 1933, is studying proposals to erect a Little Theater here. The league has been presenting its performances in a loft of the Lea Mills.

Wonders of Research: Storm Machine

Hurricane and blizzard made to order in steel cabinets for testing aircraft communication equipment—Planet Jupiter becomes neighborly with Mars.

In two new "bad weather rooms," General Electric engineers have managed to concoct about all the different kinds of weather experienced on earth, as a means of testing aeronautical transmitting radio equipment. The effects of wind, rain, sleet, snow, and Arctic and tropical temperatures can all be duplicated inside the laboratory.

The walls are of half inch steel, supported rigidly by 12-inch steel beams, insulation is accomplished by cork and glass wool. Large portholes of one-inch glass permit operators to study the equipment without being subjected to the same strains as are placed upon the apparatus under test.

Temperature inside the weather room can be dropped to 40 degrees below zero and raised to 160 degrees above. An automatically controlled humidity plant permits the injection of live steam into the room where the effect on the transmitters of a relative humidity of 30 to 100 per cent can be observed.

At 30,000 feet elevation, the air pressure is about four pounds per square inch, as compared with 15 pounds at sea level. Using vacuum pumps which reduce the pressure, this high altitude pressure can be established as desired. This is the reason for the heavy steel walls. The outside pressure against the room, when the interior has been set to conform to 30,000 feet is 370 tons.

From 20,000 volt and 24 low voltage input, leads provide power for the testing of as many as 20 transmitters in the room at one time. A wind of 30 miles per hour is duplicated by two large fans. Cold is provided by a dry ice plant, while heat comes from five electric heaters. The ability to maintain temperatures, pressure and humidity in the rooms and change them rapidly, enables the engineers to subject apparatus to the same tests as those undergone in a five-mile power dive.

General Electric — Exterior of Radio Weather Room. Controls Shown for Regulating Temperature

Sky Scannings: Mars Holds Southwest

Mars has left the spotlight region of the celestial stage for the rest of the year. Even though some observers seem to see him walking the Earth where misunderstandings are rife, the fact is he is still in the sky and now about six hours behind the sun.

If Mars were stationary, as are the stars, or even practically so, as are the distant planets, Jupiter and Saturn, then the sun would overtake him in the sky in about three months. But Mars behaves differently because of relative nearness to earth, which imparts an apparent rapid motion backwards as a result of the earth's high orbital speed of 26 miles a second and his own speed of 15 miles a second. The net result is to make Mars a shifty actor among his neighbors.

Now, and until the end of the year, Mars is engaged in an eastward race with the sun. While the sun gains eastward regularly its average two hours a month, Mars is "making good" about an hour and a half, leaving the sun a net gain of only half an hour a month. As a result, Mars will appear to hang in the southwest rather persistently for the balance of the year. It will be readily noticed, however, that Jupiter has steadily overtaken it from the east, so that by Christmas the two will be only two hours apart, compared to almost five hours July 1st.

Mars is all this time drawing away from the Earth. Whereas now it is 90 million miles from us, by Christmas it will be 150 million miles distant. When one recalls that when the earth and Mars are at adjacent points in their respective orbits they may be as near as 35,000,000 miles, as for example, in 1927, it will be readily understood why Mars has played a minor rôle in celestial news this summer. At the moment it is scarcely more brilliant than Antares, the dull-red star very near it in the southwest evening sky.

Anti-Freezes Lost By Leaking and Spilling

Popular automobile anti-freezes, for which the nation's motorists will pay $67,000,000 this year, are lost largely through leakage and spillage, rather than through evaporation, according to Dr. H. C. Duus and his associates at the du Pont Chemical works. Dr. Duus told members of the American Chemical Society that it was popular opinion that volatile anti-freezes like methanol evaporate readily, whereas non-volatile solutions like ethylene glycol remain undepleted.

Tests conducted in 10 of the principal cities in the United States disprove this, he said. Test cars represented all popular makes and were operated under a variety of conditions, and the losses of representative brands of both types of anti-freeze are practically the same. Illustrating the tremendous load imposed on an automobile cooling system, Dr. Duus said:

"The amount of heat dissipated by the cooling system of an ordinary automobile engine at high speed is equivalent to that necessary to warm a six-room house to 70 degrees Fahrenheit when the outside temperature is zero."

Television Network Foreseen in Britain

The London television cable, which joins the Alexandra Palace studio to Broadcasting House and goes thence to the White-Hall Telephone Exchange, is described in the Engineering supplement to the British Siemens Magazine. Gratifying success is being achieved, he says, and provincial cities are looking forward to having broadcast television services. "It is probable that eventually there will be a network of television cables interconnecting the studios and transmitters throughout the whole country, similar to the grid on the programme circuits which now exist for sound broadcasting.

Bird and Beast Studied In Azuero Peninsula

One of the little-known regions of the world from the standpoint of its birds and mammals was the Azuero Peninsula, projecting southward into the Pacific Ocean from Panama. In recent years it has been the object of study by John W. Aldrich and Benjamin P. Bole, Jr., the former interested in birds and the latter, mammals. The result of their expedition to the region in 1932 is published this month as Volume VII of Scientific Publications by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Though entirely too little time was spent in the field, as the authors will admit, an excellent correlation of geographic distribution, with various ecological factors, precedes the strictly factual nature of check-lists provided. Topography and vegetation, climatic factors, and faunal relationships are carefully considered.

Weather Forecasters Pack Up for Lima

The United States is sending two weather forecasters to Peru, to act as advisers to the International Technical Aviation Conference, to be held at Lima Sept. 16-23. President Roosevelt has chosen Edgar B. Calvert, chief of the forecast division, and Delbert M. Little, chief of the aerological division of the Weather Bureau.

Representatives from nearly all North and South American countries are expected to attend, and special emphasis is being placed this year on the meteorological problems bearing on inter-continental aviation and communications. During the closing sessions, a memorial to Jorge Javez, pioneer Peruvian aviator, will be unveiled.

Seagulls Assist At Blueberry Harvest

One of the rare things observable at Acadian National Park in Maine this summer was the manner in which sea birds adopted a fruit diet. Apparently even such species as the fish-eating sea-way cleaners, the gulls, recognize the desirability of an occasional variation in diet, especially along the line of fresh fruit.

During the blueberry harvest, myriads of gulls came flocking inland to settle down in snowy patches on the berry bushes crowning the ridges of Cadillac Mountain. From a distance the long white rows of feasting sea gulls were easily mistaken for outcroppings of white quartz.

Diesel Engine Proves Low Cost in Road Run

In a recent 300-mile run through 11 western states, Gerald Baker, test engineer for the Hemphill Diesel Engineering Schools reported that his oil-powered passenger car averaged 35 miles to the gallon of fuel. He compared this with the 13-mile average per gallon his car would attain if powered with gasoline, adding that his total fuel cost was $6.85, whereas sufficient gasoline to duplicate the run would have cost $46.14.

All of which may sound like propaganda for Diesel powered engines. But as a matter of fact, a special Diesel division has already been formed in the General Motors Corporation, and it may not be many months before a Diesel powered car is offered to the public.

Liquid Air Trap Captures Elusive Gas

Dr. U. B. Thomas Jr., in the Bell laboratories has completed chemical research on storage batteries which started some years ago and has all the elements necessary to a good detective story.

The culprit was a mysterious gas, masquerading as sulfur dioxide. For a long time the criminal evaded arrest, but was finally caught in a liquid-air trap. After an extended and gruelling application of scientific third-degree methods, the gas finally broke down and admitted its identity as stribine.

That admission was a clue that led to the development of a new alloy for the grids of storage batteries; an alloy with properties which promise to be far superior to the lead-antimony that has been used for many years in batteries which are the reserve power of the telephone office power plant.

Arizona Citrus Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Maricopa County has 21,000 acres of grapefruit, oranges and lemons loaded with the greatest prospective crop in the state's history, the Santa Fe Railroad reported early in September.

Mine Spokesman Assails Proposal To Lease Ore Land

By a Staff Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 9—Complaints against any government policy of withdrawing lands which may contain minerals from prospecting activities formed the central theme of this year's meeting here of the western section of the American Mining Congress.

Acting as spokesman for the group, Erskine R. Myer, Denver, Colo., attorney, reminded delegates that griculture, commerce, manufacturing and mining are essentially related pursuits, and that to encourage and stimulate metal production upon the basis of ownership conditioned upon discovery and occupation is sound public policy. This rule has become so firmly established among mining peoples, he said, that to all residents of the great west it is axiomatic.

Served for Generations

"Therefore," he said, "when the Secretary of the Interior proposes that the system which has served so well for generations be discarded and all minerals be made subject to a federal leasing law, we are entitled to scrutinize the proposal closely.

"The mining industry, and particularly that branch involving metals, has been notable for its independence. Because of that independence and the force of character of the men who founded mining camps of the West, this industry has the distinction of contributing to American jurisprudence a unique system of rules having the force and dignity of law, later enacted into law, for the government of mining affairs."

Validity Recognized

Recognizing the equity and force of the early mining codes, Mr. Myer said that "Congress in 1866 threw open to exploration and occupation the mineral lands of the United States. This act recognized the validity of 'local customs and rules of miners in the several mining districts, so far as the same may not be in conflict with the laws of the United States.' In this year, therefore, what had been technically a trespass was forgiven and legalized."

It was the feeling of the Congress in general, according to a concensus, that the Government, in abandoning the idea of exacting royalties on the products of mines and giving license to citizens to search for precious and other minerals, bestowed some assurance of security in possession and right of enjoyment. Such has been, so far as metal mines are concerned, the national policy since that day.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	62.76	4.78	4:30-10 p. m.
TIQPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RO	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m.-midnight
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Col.	50.25	5.97	8-10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.90	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Fri., 7:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
HP5F	Colon, Panama	49.34	6.08	8-10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.26	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
2TJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	7-10 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
HJ4ABE	Manizales, Col.	49.10	6.11	7-11 p. m., irreg.
H3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m.-midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m.-midnight
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	8 p. m.-midnight
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	3:30-10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15-9:15 p. m.
COCW	Havana, Cuba	47.47	6.32	6 p. m.-mid.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7-11 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 6-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.21	6.63	Sun., 8:45-7:45 p. m.; Tues. 9:20-11:20 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	6-11:30 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	43.80	6.85	5:40-9:40 a. m.
FO8AA	Papeete, South Pacific	42.25	7.10	Tues., Fri., 11-mid.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6-8 p. m.
COBZ	Havana, Cuba	33.34	9.00	8 p. m.-mid.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sun., Wed., 7-8 p. m.
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	5 p. m.-1 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
TGWA	Guatemala City	31.75	9.45	8 p. m.-midnight
EAQ-2	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	nights, irreg'ly
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p.m
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Noon-6; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m. except Sundays
HJ4ABH	Armenia, Col.	31.51	9.52	7-10 p. m.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	Near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	3-10 a. m.-(try 3-5)
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-midnight
VPD-3	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30-7 a. m., irregularly
LJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-8:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-8:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-8 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed. 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 5-9 a. m
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	6-7:30 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-9:15 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5-10:30 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thur., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.08	9.66	3-10:30 p. m.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-midnight
COCN	Havana, Cuba	30.35	9.90	7 p. m.-mid.
CQN	Macau, South China	30.21	9.93	Mon., Fri., 7-8:30 a. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	28.12	11.04	7-8 p. m., irregular
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregularly
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	28.12	11.04	4-7 p. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	5:15-7 p. m.; 9-midnight
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	6:20-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
OAX5A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7-11:15 p. m., irreg.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	8-9 a. m.; 2-4; 4:30-5:30 p.m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m. (6 p. m. Sat.)
W1XAL	Boston, Mass	25.42	11.79	4-4:30 p. m
COGF	Matanzas, Cuba	25.41	11.80	6-11:15 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma." Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:40-10:30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.; 12:40-5:45 p.m
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (C.B.S.)	25.36	11.83	5:30-11 p. m.
OLR-4A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	3:30-4 p. m.; Mon., Thurs. 7-9:10 p. m.
KZRM (?)	Manila, P. I.	25.38	11.84	near 6 a. m. (or 9.57 meg.)
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	5-7 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Colonials, Paris	25.27	11.88	10:15 a. m.-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6-7, 10-11 a. m.; Wed 6-7 a. m.; daily, 4-6 p. m.
TFJ	Revkjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-3:30 p. m.
RKI	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.99	15.04	7-9:15 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-8:15; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	8:45-noon; 4-6 p. m.; 6:30-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
JZK	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.16	12:30-1:30; 5-8 a. m.; 3-4; 4:30-5:30 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	8:45-9 a. m.; 4-8:30 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	7 a. m.-8 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8-11:30 a. m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8-9:30 a. m.; 2-2:15 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Colonials, Paris	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-3:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	noon-6 p. m.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	4:30-11 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires	19.62	15.29	7-8 a. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	6:30-8:30 p. m.
W3XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-4 p. m.
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50-11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
PHI	Hulsen, Holland	16.88	17.77	7:30-10:30 a. m., except Wed 7 a. m.-6:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8:45-9 a. m.; 9:15-noon; 12:15-6; 6:40-8:30 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	2-5 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	19.65	15.27	6:30-9:30 a. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	13.94	21.52	6 a. m.-noon
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.92	21.55	6:45-7 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.93	21.54	

Baltimore Is Low in Tax Rate And Also Its Per Capita Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Taxpayers of Baltimore were pleasantly surprised when they were informed by the Federal Census Bureau recently that the city's per capita debt was lower than that of most American cities of comparable size. But that was nothing to their satisfaction when Mayor Howard W. Jackson announced that the tax rate here was the lowest of the nation's 13 largest cities.

Long accustomed to believe that Baltimore's municipal government was more than ordinarily efficient and at the same time less costly than that of most cities, the taxpayers nevertheless could hardly believe that the rate here constitutes a record low, but Mayor Jackson had the figures to prove it.

His announcement was made as a reply to an analysis of municipal tax rates published by the National Municipal Review. In this analysis, the statement was made that Baltimore was sixth from the top among the 13 cities. The Mayor, through Budget Director Herbert Fallin, hastened to give his own analysis. He said:

"The cities listed in the Municipal Review are those with a population of 500,000 or over. The tax rates indicated in the table are not the full tax rates levied by those cities, but are the tax rates adjusted on the basis of the estimated ratio of assessed value to the full value.

"In an article preceding the tabulation in the Review is the following statement:

"'It is true that the tax rate is not the ultimate index of the cost of government of a city, because local governments have additional sources of revenues.'"

Then the Mayor proceeded to show that cities in New York participate in benefits from the state income tax, the national bank tax and the mortgage recording tax. St. Louis, he said, benefits from a manufacturers' tax. Cleveland benefits from a state inheritance tax and an estate tax. Boston, with an adjusted rate of $38—benefits from the state income tax, Mayor Jackson said.

Baltimore, on the other hand, does not benefit from any state tax, the Mayor declared. Furthermore, it has seven different rates of taxation. The Mayor concluded his statement by saying:

"It is, therefore, proper, in view of the fact that Baltimore city property is not all assessed at the same rate, to find the average tax rate imposed on Baltimore property. If this is done, the average city tax rate will be shown to be $17.28, and the average state tax at $1.89, or a total city and state tax rate of $19.15.

"An average tax rate for Baltimore, therefore, of $19.15, which includes the state rate, would appear to be the lowest rate in this group [of cities of 500,000 population or over], aside from the fact Baltimore does not participate in such revenues as are enjoyed by the other cities mentioned."

'Bikes' Come Back to Baltimore As Interest in Their Use Revives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—In common with other American cities, Baltimore is in the midst of a revival of interest in bicycling as a recreation, sport and a means of obtaining exercise.

So widespread has the use of bicycles become here that the city authorities have reserved a section of Druid Hill Park for the exclusive use of cyclists. No automobiles or other four-wheeled vehicles are allowed in a half-mile portion of the driveway circling beautiful Druid Lake, and each evening hundreds of cyclists—men, women, girls and boys—make that reserved section their rendesvous.

Such a restriction became necessary when bicyclists began swarming into the park last spring, and it became obvious it was dangerous to require them to share the roads with fast-moving motorcars.

One of Baltimore's old-time bicyclists, Howard A. French, gratified that his hobby of 40 years ago has again become so popular, has been moved to recall when the "century run" was a test of endurance for cyclists and when the "bicycle built for two" was a reality instead of merely the words of a song.

In the late 1890's, Mr. French recalled, Druid Hill Park's smooth roadways provided a mecca for cyclists who did not like bumping over the then cobble-stoned streets of the city. But there were all manner of rules and regulations to mar the pleasure of the park cyclists.

For example, the bicycles frightened some horses, so there was a law requiring the cyclist to dismount and stand by until the team passed.

Cyclists were not allowed to ride around the lake or to the Mansion House, for those were the points upon which the city's wealthy, in their carriages and barouches, were accustomed to congregate, and the municipal authorities felt bicycles might cause the horses to run away.

Then, as now, there were as many women and girl cyclists as there were men, Mr. French said. Every holiday the cycle clubs of the city would sponsor long runs. On one occasion a "century run" was made to Frederick, with 600 riders participating, at least 100 of them women. It was a cold, bleak and rainy October day in 1898, but all save a few finished.

Few runs to Annapolis or Washington were made because the roads to those cities were deep in sand. The popular routes for the hardy long-distance cyclists were over the stone roads to Westminster, Frederic and York, Penna., Mr. French recalled.

Hazards of the state highways bar "century runs" and other distance tests nowadays, but the restricted section in Druid Hill Park offers a safe area for 1937's cyclists.

Chesapeake Bay Plans Fishing Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — One of America's most unusual organizations, the Chesapeake Bay Fishing Fair, is hoping to have President Roosevelt as its guest on September 18 and 19.

An invitation to attend has been sent to the President, and unless prior engagements prevent, he is expected to join with hundreds of anglers in his favorite sport.

This year the Fishing Fair is to be held off Solomon's Island, fishing village in Southern Maryland. Fishermen from a dozen Eastern States will gather there. What makes the gathering different from an ordinary assemblage of fishermen is that the Chesapeake Bay Fishing Fair Association will supervise the sport and will award prizes for the biggest fish of various species—to the woman angler who catches the largest fish, to the fisherman who lands the largest number of fish, and so on.

The Fishing Fair Association is a non-profit organization which seeks to publicize and promote sport fishing in Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Last year the fair was held at "The Gooses," off Claiborne, Md.

Maryland's 'Shore' Has Two Magazines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — On Maryland's Eastern Shore—the peninsula bounded on the east by the Atlantic and on the west by Chesapeake Bay—a minor literary renaissance has developed through the publication of two monthly provincial magazines. Never before has the "Shore" had even one magazine to boost it and at the same time to give a vehicle for the work of its writers.

Now the Eastern Shore Magazine is being published at Easton, while at Chestertown the Shoreman is produced. Both are copiously illustrated, and both are written by and for Eastern Shore residents. The Shoreman is edited by a group of Chestertown newspaper men, while the Eastern Shore Magazine is the work of Easton writers and artists.

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History Blends With Progress At Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 9—This city, eighth largest in the nation and one of the world's great ports, possesses a distinction no other large city of the Eastern seaboard can match: The fact that no foreign flag has floated above it since the guns of Lexington's minute men fired the shots that sent America on the road to independence.

Boston was held by the British for months after the Revolution began; New York was headquarters for the British for several years during the war; Philadelphia, the capital, was held several times by the King's troops; Norfolk was burned by Lord Dunmore; Charleston and Savannah were in British hands almost until the end of the Revolution; Washington was burned by the British in 1812.

But Baltimore, fighting off the invading English in the little-publicized Battle of North Point on Sept. 12, 1813, and again repulsing the British warships when they attacked Fort McHenry the next day, provided the scene which inspired Francis Scott Key to write The Star-Spangled Banner. By their victory Baltimore's citizen soldiers saved the city.

Record in War of 1812

Throughout the War of 1812 Baltimore supported the government perhaps more vigorously than any other American city. The city supplied scores of privateers to the Navy, hundreds of soldiers to the Army.

Today, a century and a quarter after the War of 1812, finds Baltimore one of America's proudest cities.

Baltimore's notable harbor is the city's principal asset. To it come ships from virtually every seaport, bringing the products of distant lands for distribution throughout the United States. Three trunk line railways enter Baltimore and maintain immense terminals on the harbor front—the Baltimore & Ohio, with headquarters here and with lines stretching halfway across the continent; the Pennsylvania system and the Western Maryland Railway. Several smaller rail lines link Baltimore with nearby cities.

Gateway to South

Baltimore has always been regarded as the gateway to the South. It is, in fact, the most southern of the northern cities, the most northern of southern cities. Its wholesale firms send into the South a never-ending stream of manufactured goods and commodities, and the city receives back the products of the South for distribution into the North.

Educationally, Baltimore ranks high. Most notable of the city's institutions are Johns Hopkins University, which revolutionized American education a generation ago; the venerable University of Maryland, and Goucher College, for young women. These institutions are world-famed; their name brings honor to the city and to their founder.

Close by the Johns Hopkins University campus is the Baltimore Museum of Art, a municipally-supported institution which houses several important art collections. The city also maintains the Peale Museum, where objects and records connected with the city's history are on display.

Baltimore is proud to record that Edgar Allan Poe once lived here—in fact, was a member of a Baltimore family.

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The Gateway to the South

The Baltimore Skyline as Seen From the Harbor

Baltimore Plans to Develop One of Biggest Airports in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Seeking to make Baltimore's airport one of the nation's greatest, comparable in rank with the city's notable harbor, municipal officials have embarked on an airport construction program which they hope will lead trans-Atlantic lines to make Baltimore their western terminus.

Work of building a hangar and office building at the municipal airport already is under way. It is expected that these buildings will be occupied by Pan-American Airways in its service to Bermuda and its lines to Europe.

More than a million dollars already has been expended upon the fast-developing airport. It is chiefly "made" land—river bottom dredged up and pumped out behind bulkheads. When completed, the airport will have superior seaplane landing facilities as well as extensive areas for wheeled flying craft.

Foundation work of the new hangar is expected to be completed by January 1. This work alone is to cost $115,450. Erection of the buildings is scheduled to begin in the spring.

Meanwhile, officials of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, working with city officials, are making strenuous efforts to attract the attention of air transport companies to Baltimore's airport facilities. G. H. Pouder, vice-president of the Association of Commerce, returned here recently after a trip to Europe in the interest of the new airport.

Mr. Pouder held a series of talks with French and British airways officials and reported he was convinced that Baltimore was receiving serious consideration as a terminus for the new trans-ocean service. He holds that Baltimore's proximity to trade and traffic centers of the East, South and Middle West makes it the most favored terminus for both the proposed northern and southern ocean routes.

"Everything is very much in the experimental stage," he said. "I am unable to get an idea as to when commercial service will begin. The French and the Germans are taking things easy until they can complete plans for planes that can cross the ocean in one hop. All countries are talking about planes large enough to carry 75 passengers."

Baltimore's interest in air lines recalls the period, more than 100 years ago, when the city, faced with business and industrial paralysis through the enterprise of other cities in building canals into the growing Middle West, decided to blaze a new trail by building a railroad into the rich Ohio country. This railroad, the Baltimore & Ohio, led in making Baltimore the industrial city it is today.

Old St. John's College Plans Purely Cultural Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—At historic old St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., which dates its beginning back to 1683, an experiment important to American education will begin within a few weeks when Dr. Stringfellow Barr, president of the institution, inaugurates his new program designed to provide a liberal education for students.

Deliberately, with full awareness that American colleges and universities are tending more and more to "practical" courses aimed to teach students how to make a living, Dr. Barr and his colleagues on the St. John's faculty are going to seek to reverse this trend and build their course of instruction almost solely upon the classics and the liberal arts.

St. Jorn's accordingly will have no engineering courses, no instruction in finance, business or salesmanship; no classes in the scores of subjects which modern life has led virtually all colleges and universities to add to their curriculums. Instead, St. John's is purposefully harking back to the "classical" tradition of two or three centuries ago, when young men went to college primarily to develop an appreciation for the works of the ancients.

In this connection Dr. Scott Buchanan, new dean of St. John's and Dr. Barr's right-hand man, said:

Recover Tradition

"It is the purpose of the new program at St. John's College to recover the great liberal tradition of Europe and America, which for a period of 2000 years has kept watch over and guided all the other occidental traditions.

"For a long period of European history the ancient languages and mathematics provided the educational mediums of . . . . the great liberal traditions of Europe and America."

Then he recalled that during the past 100 years or so—and particularly in recent decades—educators decided that the ancient languages and mathematics could no longer support this tradition. So, he said, the classics were abandoned. But no other medium has been found to support the classical tradition, Dr. Buchanan declared. Search for a new medium has long been under way among educators.

Dr. Buchanan said he and his colleagues believe they have found the new medium in "the great books of the European intellectual tradition."

In the first college bulletin to be published under the new regime at St. John's, Dr. Buchanan and Dr. Barr made public their list of the "100 greatest books." It forms an imposing afray. Starting with the Iliad and the Odyssey of Homer, they include the works of the great historians and playwrights of ancient Greece, portions of the Bible, the books of a dozen eminent Romans, the works of the great writers of the Renaissance, philosophers and novelists of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and so on up to modern times.

Little American

There is little American literature in the list. The Constitution of the United States and the Federalist papers are subjects of study, and the psychology of William James is listed, along with the "Projective Geometry" of Veblen and Young.

A freshman in St. John's this year will start at the very beginning—start his studies with the ancient Greek writers and work up to the Romans. Sohpomores will continue with the Romans and will go through the works of the great writers of the Middle Ages. Juniors will study Shakespeare, Milton, Moliere, Francis Bacon, Erasmus and eighteen others. Seniors will find certain novelists and much of science, electricity and mathematics on their lists.

When a student finishes his four-year term, he is ready for his A. B. degree provided he can show a knowledge of the contents of the required books in the curriculum, can demonstrate a competence in the liberal arts, can read at least two foreign languages, can show competence in mathematics through elementary calculus and has had at least 300 hours of work in laboratory science.

To obtain a teaching staff capable of giving instruction in these courses, Dr. Barr has assembled a faculty which includes three graduates of the University of Virginia, two of whom have held full professorships there, and four who left Virginia to serve on the University of Chicago's committee on the liberal arts. Three of the new staff are members of Balliol College, Oxford; two are holders of masters' degrees from Oxford, and two others hold the degree of philosophy from American universities.

Rumsey Home Marked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—An historical marker has been placed at the Cecil County birthplace of James Rumsey, Maryland inventor who contested with Robert Fulton for the honor of being the man to build the first steamboat. Rumsey's boat received the indorsement of George Washington and was successful in tests on the Potomac River a dozen years before the Clermont ever plied the Hudson.

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Maryland Reads Its History in Old State Newspapers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland's history, as reflected in the columns of old newspapers of the state, has been made more available to students and research workers through a compilation just completed by the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore's public library.

Hitherto, there existed no list to guide historians in their search for old files or individual numbers of Maryland newspapers. The Pratt Library, working in conjunction with libraries throughout the nation, made an exhaustive study of the location of such files and individual issues, and the newly completed list is the result.

It gives, briefly, the titles of virtually every newspaper published in Maryland between 1821 and 1936, with the date of establishment, daily or weekly. But, more important, the location of surviving files is given, whether in the hands of libraries or private individuals.

This information is maintained by the Pratt Library in a card index system, and also has been embodied in the "Union List of American Newspapers, 1821-1936," published recently.

The list shows that Baltimore has had scores of newspapers during the past 100 years, their titles alone reflecting changes in social and political thought. For example, the "Lottery Intelligencer" flourished when lotteries were the accepted means of raising funds for public improvements. "The Log Cabin Advocate" was a political organ of the 1830's. "Viper's Sting" and "Paul Pry" were also political papers, making no pretense at presenting the news of the week.

WPA Compiling Guide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Aiming to tell the story of Maryland more completely, accurately and interestingly than it has ever been told before, about 50 writers and research workers, employees of the Federal Writers Project, are working steadily on the final phase of production of the "Maryland Guide."

Two New Maryland Roads Are Expected To Lessen Accidents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md. — Maryland officials, much concerned over the mounting toll of motor vehicle fatalities in the state, thus far this year the highest on record, are hopeful that the opening of two important new roads will serve to cut the toll.

One road nearing completion is the so-called Philadelphia Pike, running northeastward from the Baltimore city line toward Wilmington and Philadelphia. It is a link in the main East Coast highway from Boston and New York through Philadelphia and Baltimore to Washington and the South. This road, formerly a narrow, winding and hilly highway, scene of many hundreds of accidents and scores of fatalities, is being transformed into a modern, high-speed dual route, with curves virtually eliminated.

It will be open from Baltimore nearly to Havre de Grace before Christmas, State Roads Commission officials expect.

The other highway under construction is the road from Baltimore to Annapolis, the state capital, also to be a dual highway.

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Giants Coming for Their Last Games of Season at Beehive—New Tennis Star

Big Green Coach Placing Reliance On Warren King

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 9 (AP)—As Dartmouth's coach Earl Blaik unlimbers his football artillery for another flying raid on the ivy-covered coliseums to the south, he is placing reliance on one prized field gun—small but extremely mobile.

Warren King, 155-pound halfback, carried several of those gridiron citadels practically single-handed last year, and, judging from preseason scrimmages to date, will be used again as the goal-line punch for the Dartmouth team.

"I think the work I did on the track team last spring has increased my speed a lot," said the diminutive ball carrier today. "I stayed in shape this summer and, believe me, I'm glad football is starting."

Molding a wide-open offense around the triple-threat sprinter, Coach Blaik already has used King in scrimmages from all formations, single, double wing-back, and punt formation. King's accurate passing and kicking will be used, according to the Indian board of strategy, in opening the defense wide enough to permit the green-clad halfback to wriggle into an open field.

"That boy can get through a quick-opening hole faster than any halfback I ever saw except Albie Booth," declared Backfield Coach Gustavson, after watching King streak through the line for a long open-field run.

Off the field, Warren King is one of the most modest and unassuming athletes at Dartmouth. Far from vaunting his spectacular ability on the football field and cinder track, he asks advice from everybody, including the field house janitors.

"One thing, though," he said, "I don't see why people say I'm too light to take punishment in a hard game. I admit I'm smaller than most players, but I always stay in training, and you can't get hurt very badly if you exercise and keep your muscles in shape."

Teamed with Bob McLeod, another light halfback who was a spark plug in the Indian offense last fall, King gained 272 yards in the two warm-up games last fall—while playing less than two periods in all. Against later season opponents, he scored almost one third of the points the team made.

"He's the best back Dartmouth has had since Al Marsters," said Sid Hazelton, veteran freshman coach. "I've seen him take out men fifty pounds heavier than he is. In fact, now that I think it over, he may be better than Marsters."

Frick Disallows Cub Protest Of Pittsburgh Game

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Ford Frick, president of the National League, today disallowed a protest by the Chicago Cubs on a disputed play in the second game of last Sunday's double-header with the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Pirates won both games, 7-0 and 4-1, but the second game was played out under protest after a complicated play on which the Pirates scored the second of two runs in the fifth inning.

With one run in, one out and the bases filled, Lloyd Waner grounded to Billy Herman, who rifled the ball to Catcher Gabby Hartnett in time, apparently, to force Bill Brubaker at the plate. Umpire Magerkurth first called Brubaker out, but, reversed his decision when Umpire Lee Ballanfant, stationed on the bases, explained he had called Pitcher Ed Brandt out for running out of the base line from first to second. Brandt's out, of course, made a force play at home plate inoperative, and since Brubaker had not been tagged, he was declared safe and the run counted.

The Cubs protested vigorously that Herman had made no play on Brandt, that the Pirate pitcher, therefore, could not have run out of line to avoid being tagged, and that they had not heard Ballanfant declare Brandt out.

In his decision, Frick deplored the fact that a perfectly legal interpretation of the play had worked to Chicago's disadvantage, but explained that since an umpire's judgment was involved, the protest could not be upheld.

Frick said that from the evidence in his possession there was no doubt that Brandt had cut out of line, run directly in front of the Cubs' second baseman and had been called out, both by word and gesture, by Ballanfant.

He stressed the fact, however, that the play had disclosed a weakness in the rule governing such situation, and said a clarifying amendment would be suggested at the National League's next annual meeting.

The rule, he pointed out, was designed to penalize the offending club, but in this instance had worked to the Pirates' eventual advantage.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Eastern colleges lift ban on radio broadcasting of football games.

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COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

Conquers Alice Marble

By a Staff Photographer

Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif.

Defeats Defending Tennis Champion at 1—6, 7—5, 6—1 in Quarterfinal at Forest Hills. She Meets Anita Lizana of Chile in the Semifinal Round on Friday

Shoffner Assumes Berth Beside Fette and Turner

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Discovering veteran rookies has become a profitable business with Bob Quinn. The president and general manager of the Bees came up this year with two of the best looking pitchers the National League has seen in years, Lou Fette and Jim Turner, although both men were ignored by a majority of big league ivory hunters because they had passed the thirtieth milestone. Now Quinn presents Milburn Shoffner, a lefthander from Scranton, Penna., who, judging by his work yesterday against the hard-hitting Phillies, is ready to share at least a portion of the glory enjoyed by Turner and Fette.

Shoffner's work in the second half of the Phillie doubleheader was amazing. Coming up from the Class A Scranton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League, at the suggestion of Manager Bob Coleman, the veteran was not expected to assume a regular starting role. It was Bill McKechnie's plan to use him in relief roles, at least until he became accustomed to the National League atmosphere. As he often does, however, Bill had a "hunch" before yesterday's games and tossed Shoffner at the slugging Phils.

Good Fast Ball

In blanking the visitors, 1 to 0, Shoffner yielded only three singles. He struck out five and exhibited fine control in walking only two. In the "clinches," his chief weapon is a fast ball that surprised even McKechnie. More important than other assets, perhaps, are a wise head and the ability to bear down with the bases occupied. This last factor made him solid with McKechnie. The Scranton graduate will take a regular starting berth along with Turner, Fette and MacFayden.

Like Turner, Shoffner had a trial in the American League several years back, but was found wanting. Cleveland bought Milburn for a reported price of $35,000 in 1931 and gave him two or three chances to make the grade. During the past three seasons the left-hander has toiled in the New York-Pennsylvania circuit, last year winning 19 games and losing 10 for Scranton, with 27 complete contests. Before donning a Bee uniform in Brooklyn earlier in the week, he had captured 16 and lost 13 for Bob Coleman.

With Billy Weir unable to win, the arrival of the left-handed Shoffner adds better balance to the Boston staff. Against certain clubs, Pittsburgh for example, a lefty is generally more effective than a right-hander, because of the generous assortment of left-handed batters in the Bucc lineup. This trio of Fette, Turner and Shoffner should be the base of McKechnie's 1938 mound group.

Shoffner's three-hitter was the highlight of yesterday's performance at the Hive. The lone Bee run in this game was scored by Debs Garms, and driven in by Roy Johnson in the fifth inning. Shoffner's mates gave him rather poor support, leaving 10 men stranded on the bases.

Moore's Homer

The Bees tossed the opener at the Phils, 6 to 3, making six errors in the field. Turner, trying for his seventeenth victory, started his own downfall with a wild throw in the fourth, an inning that produced three unearned Phillie runs. Gene Moore's tremendous home run smash in the ninth was the final Boston score. The ball must have landed 450 feet from home plate and then bounced over the right-field bleacher wall to Gaffney Street. Veteran scribes called it one of the longest drives ever hit in the local ball park, and recalled the time Babe Ruth drove one against the scoreboard. Gene's came close to equaling Babe's for distance.

Diamond dust . . . The Giants come to town tomorrow for three games with the Bees on successive days . . . It will be their final appearance here this season . . . They seem headed for another World Series with the Yankees . . . The Bees have sent Clarance Nachand, a Scranton outfielder, to the Missions club of the Pacific Coast League as part payment for Outfielder Max West, who reports at Bradenton in the spring . . . Incidentally, the St. Petersburg people are not pleased with the passing of the Boston club to another training base . . . They recently protested in the form of an editorial in a local paper.

The Red Sox dropped into the second division of the American League yesterday when beaten in both games of a doubleheader with the Yankees . . . The unhappy part of the double defeat, however, was the fact that the champs won both times by staging ninth-inning rallies . . . They pushed over eight (no, that's not a typographical error) runs in the final stanza of the second engagement.

Belmont May Not Be Easy for Pros

In preparation for the coming $12,000 international match play open golf championship, which will be staged at the Belmont Country Club, Sept. 22 to 29, most of the New England, and many out of the district, professionals have played practice rounds at the Waverly course.

The consensus is that the pros will "burn up Belmont."

Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Massachusetts open titleholder, who was the runner up to Dermy Shute, another adopted son of New England professional golfdom in the P. G. A. championship, is of the opinion that Belmont is an ideal layout for the coming international match play open championship.

After playing the course for the first time, and scoring a 73, which is one over par figures, with Jim Fogerty, professional at the Myopia Hunt Club, who, incidentally was 72, McSpaden was loud in his praise of the condition of Belmont from both the scoring and the gallery angles.

"Belmont will be a breeze for the big time pros," declared McSpaden. Now, with all due respect to "Jug" McSpaden's knowledge of the ability of the big time professionals, it seems very appropriate to recall that some years ago, when the course was equally as difficult as today, there numbered among the members of the old Belmont Spring Country Club, one Robert T. Jones.

During the two years, he was studying law at Harvard, Bobby Jones was a Belmont member. And, each spring and fall, he played the course four or five times weekly.

McSpaden and the other big and little time professionals will admit that Bobby Jones was a pretty fair country golfer. And, they must appreciate the fact that Robert T. Jones was the only player in the annals of the royal and ancient game ever to come up with a "Grand Slam," by winning the United States and British open and amateur championships in one year.

Therefore, it may be enlightening to the professionals to learn that Bobby Jones never broke 70 at Belmont, despite the fact that he tried hard to accomplish such a feat.

At a casual glance, and for a round or so, Belmont may look like a "push-over" to the professionals but they'll discover that it's possible to put back shots, acquired by "birdies" and when they finish they'll find that Belmont has stood the test.

Scandinavian-American Games

The twenty-fifth annual fall games of the Scandinavian-American Athletic League will be held at Tech Field Saturday, beginning at 1:30 p. m. The track and field championship events are sanctioned by the N. E. A. A. U.

Dorothy Bundy Has Arrived In Big-Time Tennis

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 9 (AP)—For today, at least, there is a new star twinkling in the American tennis firmament—chubby Dorothy May "Dodo" Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif.

There is some reason to believe that Dorothy's light may be extinguished when she encounters Anita Lizana of Chile, in the semifinals of the national championships tomorrow, but her upset victory over champion Alice Marble yesterday may gain her No. 1 ranking.

"Dodo," the daughter of two champions, Tom and May Sutton Bundy, and first cousin of another, Johnny Doeg, has arrived, as she proved yesterday when she fought off a match point in the second set and went on to win like a thoroughbred.

"Tennis Is Fun"

Here is a sweet, unaffected little girl with a bright ribbon holding down a mop of golden ringlets and a disconcerting habit of laughing out loud right on the court whenever she takes the notion. She has been playing tennis ever since she can remember. Tennis, she contends, is fun.

"I love to play," she said, twinkling. "I think it's environment . . . I've been playing my mother, father and three brothers always. My mother has always been my coach and still is the only one I have."

A lot of folks, incidentally, still think that "Dodo's" mother was the greatest player women's tennis has seen. She came back to win one championship, the Southern California, 25 years after she had won it the first time.

John Doeg Pleased

Johnny Doeg, son of another of the Sutton sisters, was almost as excited over Dorothy's victory as was Dorothy herself.

"Maybe we'll have another champion yet," beamed the big left-hander, who retired at the top of his game to attend to business. "Last time I saw her a couple of years ago she was just a kid. Now look at her."

In the men's division Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm and Bobby Riggs got scared before they pulled through to the semifinals. The German star was two-one down in sets to Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, before he finally set to work and took his diminutive rival apart. Bobby Riggs dropped the first two sets of his match with angular Charlie Hare of England but his staying qualities and all-around stroking equipment enabled him to take the next three. Anita Lizana scarcely drew a deep breath in trimming Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn.

The semifinal bracket was due to be completed in four more matches today, two in each division. Don Budge, wading through the field from the top of the draw, met Joe Hunt, national junior champion and Frankie Parker faced Johnny Van Ryn. Helen Jacobs and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, respectively, were expected to dispose of the last of the British delegation, Kay Stammers and Mary Hardwick.

Yesterday's results:

Quarterfinal Round

Women

Dorothy May Bundy, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Alice Marble, San Francisco, 1—6, 7—5, 6—1.

Anita Lizana, Chile, defeated Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 6—1, 6—1.

Men

Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm, Germany, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 9—7, 2—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, defeated Charles Edgar Hare, England, 4—6, 1—6, 6—3, 6—0, 7—5.

Veterans

Cedric A. Major, New York, defeated Arthur R. Kaiser, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Arthur C. Montell Jr., New York, defeated Alfred D. Hammett, West Englewood, N. J., 6—0, 6—3.

Henry H. Bassford, New York, defeated Fred C. Baggs, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Dr. Heinrich Kleinschroth, Germany, defeated J. B. Adoue Jr., Dallas, Texas, 3—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Hole-in-One for Goodman As He Wins Scoring Honor

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 9 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, Omaha, national amateur champion, scored a hole in one and a 36-hole card of 136 yesterday to win low scoring honors in the "champion of champions" tournament at the Lakeside Golf Club.

Goodman sank his ace with a driving iron on the 195-yard fifteenth for the fifth hole in one in his career. Bing Crosby, the movie singer, flew all night to play in the event and turned in a dismal 83-79—162.

Bill Holt, Syracuse, N. Y., champion of his home club, won the "champion of champions" trophy with a score of 73-68—141. Goodman is not the champion of his home club in Omaha and was not in competition for the trophy.

Cheerleaders Perplexed

WINSLOW, Maine, Sept. 8 (AP)—Perplexing to Winslow High School cheerleaders is the name of an 85-pound candidate for the football squad. They'll have to append an explanatory note before urging a good, round cheer for him. His name: Harvard Yale Brown.

National Title to Frazer

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP)—As the national rifle matches drew toward the close today, the national individual rifle championship was held by Lieut. James G. Frazer of the U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Topping a field of 1922 marksmen, he scored 289 out of a possible 300. A new record was set by the Los Angeles police team in winning the national pistol team match with 1332 out of possible 1500. The previous mark was 1330 set by U. S. marines in 1920.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	48	.616
Chicago	76	52	.594
Pittsburgh	68	60	.531
St. Louis	67	61	.523
Boston	63	66	.488
Brooklyn	54	72	.429
Philadelphia	53	75	.414
Cincinnati	50	74	.403

Results Sept. 8

New York 9, Brooklyn 7.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 6 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
Boston 1, Philadelphia 0.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 9—All teams entered in the United States open polo championship, and its accompanying handicap event for the Waterbury Memorial Cups, are now all set for the start on Saturday, and on the basis of the preliminary tryouts this should be one of the most wide-open of all the open championships in the long series.

The six teams comprise practically all of the outstanding players of the world, including three of the Olympic champion team of 1936, from San Jose, Argentina, the two 10-goal players of the world, both of the United States, Thomas Hitchcock Jr. and Stewart B. Iglehart; Capt. Humphrey Guinness, of the British international team, and C. T. I. Roark, also a member of the same team, and the pick of the other high-goal players of the United States.

The Teams as Named

The teams as they are now definitely lined up for the opening on Saturday are as follows:

San Jose—1, Luis Duggan; 2, Heriberto Duggan; 3, Andres Gazzotti; back, Manuel Andrada.

Greentree—1, George H. Bostwick; 2, Gerald Balding; 3, Thomas Hitchcock Jr.; back, John Hay Whitney.

Old Westbury—1, Michael G. Phipps; 2, Cecil Smith; 3, Stewart B. Iglehart; back, Cornelius V. Whitney.

Aknusti—1, Robert L. Gerry Jr.; 2, Elbridge T. Gerry; 3, Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.; back, William Post 2d.

Aurora—1, Seymour H. Knox; 2, James P. Mills; 3, C. T. I. Roark; back, John R. Fell.

Templeton—1, Raymond R. Guest; 2, Earle A. S. Hopping; 3, Winston F. C. Guest; back, Capt. Humphrey Guinness.

Of the teams which competed last year, only the champions, Greentree, have retained their old line-up. San Jose, which did not compete, but defeated the winners in the Cup of the Americas series, which followed, have dropped Diego Cavanagh at No. 2, and substituted Heriberto Duggan, younger brother of Luis Duggan, for that position, with the other three riding as before, though using an entirely new outfit of ponies, as the mounts last year were disposed of after the series.

Some Imported Players

Almost as closely organized as last year is Aknusti, of which three of the present quartet played behind Seymour Knox on his Aurora team last year. But the balance of the teams have borrowed right and left from others, and even imported some special players to fill their ranks.

Old Westbury has Phipps and Iglehart from Templeton, with Cecil Smith, an absentee last year, and Sonny Whitney, who also did not participate, but organized the team early this season. The name is also new, as is Aknusti.

Aurora imported Roark, borrowed Mills from Templeton, and filled in with John R. Fell, when J. Cocie Rathborne, last year with Hurricanes, dropped out of the game for the present early this season.

Templeton has only one of its four of last year, like Aurora, but this one, Winston Guest, has included his younger brother, Raymond, who has progressed remarkably during the past two seasons, for No. 1, tried for Eric Pedley, as a new recruit, but when the California star had to refuse for business reasons filled in with Earle A. S. Hopping, another Hurricane, and brought over Captain Guinness as a result of his visit to Europe earlier this summer. Guest's plans were close to being thwarted, however, when Guinness was unable to get away until the last minute, though his ponies have been over here for more than a month, and only arrived early this week. He started right in to practice, however, and with Templeton not called upon to play until next Wednesday, having a bye in the first round, will be close to his best form by that date.

Old Westbury vs. Aknusti

Old Westbury will start the play against Aknusti on Saturday, if the recent rains allow the fields to dry out in time, or more rain does not develop, while San Jose will meet Aurora on Sunday. Then the fields will have a rest until Wednesday, when Templeton will ride out against the winner of the first match, while the defending champions will oppose the other winner on Thursday.

The Waterbury Cup series will start on Saturday, with the losers of the first two games of the open listed against each other, according to the customary procedure. Sunday will see the final of the open, and through the following week the remaining Waterbury Cup matches will follow, with the schedule settled by the fortunes of the teams in the open. Then the following Sunday will be the concluding date, with the departure of daylight saving.

The Argentine ponies will then be placed on the market, and the players and their Gaucho grooms will depart shortly afterward. They will be followed shortly thereafter by a return invasion, as Seymour Knox is already busy recruiting a team for the Argentine open championships next spring.

Bees Send Nachand to Missions

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9 (AP)—Acquisition of Clarence Nachand, right-handed outfielder, from the Boston Bees as part payment for Max West was announced yesterday by the San Francisco Missions of the Pacific Coast League. West, an outfielder, went to the Bees for an unannounced sum plus Nachand. Each will report next spring. Nachand played with the Scranton club of the New York-Pennsylvania League this season and batted .326.

Cardinals Buy Epps

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—Purchase of Harold Epps, left-handed outfielder from the Rochester club of the International League, was announced last night by the St. Louis Cardinals management. The purchase price was not made public. Epps has an even .300 batting average for the season. He has been with the Houston club of the Texas League on option from Rochester.

Mustang Coach 'On the Fence'; Has Few Seniors

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 9 (AP)—Col. Matty Bell of the early twenties Centre College colonels, is really certain about only two things when mentioning his 1937 Southern Methodist Mustangs.

"We could be Southwest Conference pennant contenders—and then we could get swamped."

Which, Bell admits, is tops in fence straddling but the only way to figure a team with only six seniors on the squad and only one or two of them likely to be starters.

"Spirit? Hustle? I've never seen a bunch of youngsters so ready for a football season. Oh, I guess you could say they'll be better than last year's team. They've learned a lot since they pushed Fordham all over the field and got beat, 7-0."

Bell's major worries, and they've got the colonel counting sheep at night, concern his tackles and left halfback. He figures one tackle slot will be well filled by shifting Charlie Sprague, last year's stormy center, but is doubtful about the other. Bulky, 220-pound Leamon Phillips, one of the seniors he figures will crash the starting eleven, will be tried, while a 205-pound sophomore, Willie Curik, is another Bell hopes will blossom into a stout lineman.

For the left halfback post, Bell will try Henry Guynes, a senior he classifies as "the shiftiest of all my backs." Guynes, never a regular, will take over kicking duties handled by last year's Bob Finley, one of the best of all southwest punters.

Aerial trickery again will play the chief role in the Mustang offensive. Sturdy Jack Morrison, son of Ray Morrison, originator of the S. M. U. "aerial circus," will be the chief gunner of Mustang sky raids.

Two towering pass receivers, Kansas Bill Dewell and Keith Ranspot, the former the club's sophomore sensation last year, ease Bell's worries as to who will gather in the heaves.

Chanting his signals and doing the heavy work at fullback will be Bob Belville, a 185-pound "holdout" off last year's squad. Belville, although a sophomore in '36, saw every game from the sidelines because Bell felt he would learn more by watching than occasionally breaking into a senior backfield.

The Mustangs, "a light club that won't average 190 pounds," open against North Texas Teachers Sept. 25 and then meet, on successive week ends, Centenary, Washington University, Vanderbilt, Arkansas, Texas, Texas A. and M., Baylor, U. C. L. A., Texas Christian and Rice Institute.

Philadelphians Dominate Girls' National Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9 (AP)—Three Philadelphia area players and one from California advanced yesterday to the semifinals of the national girls' tennis championships at the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

The favorite, Barbara Winslow, of Hollywood, Calif., swept through Patricia Cumming of Westfield, N. J., 6—3, 6—1, in the quarterfinal yesterday and will meet Madge "Bunny" Harshaw of Philadelphia in the semifinals on Friday.

Miss Harshaw, a student of Ursinus College, scored a straight set victory over Helen Bernhard of New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Hope Knowles of Philadelphia beat Jane Wagner of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2, while Patty Kilmartin of Miami Beach, Fla., a student in Philadelphia, conquered Cissy Madden of Boston, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Knowles and Miss Kilmartin meet in the other semifinal match Friday.

Joseph Conrad Is Declared Winner

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Sept. 9 (AP)—The 660-mile race from Newport, R. I., between two square rigged ships was won officially by H. Huntington Hartford's Joseph Conrad yesterday when William Gubelman, owner of Seven Seas, withdrew his protest.

The two boats finished the long journey Monday with Seven Seas sailing into the harbor with the protest flag flying. Hans Milton, youthful captain of the Seven Seas, claimed the Joseph Conrad had not crossed the finish line within the five-mile limit and had come in under power.

Withdrawal of the protest by Gubelman gave the Joseph Conrad the race by a margin of 55 seconds in elapsed time. The corrected times showed that the Joseph Conrad covered the distance in 10 days, one hour, 57 seconds and the Seven Seas in 10 days, one hour, one minute, 52 seconds.

De Mar Investigation Ends

No action against De Mar. That "negative" vote by the registration committee of the N. E. A. A. A. U. which last night ended its long investigation of the expense extortion charges brought against C. H. De Mar, the seven-times winner of the Boston A. A. marathon, is regarded as tantamount to exoneration. In July De Mar was accused by officers of the national A. A. U. of attempting to extort more than his legitimate expenses to compete in the Pan-American games marathon at Dallas, Texas. As a result De Mar was dropped from the Pan-American games entry list and the charges were referred to New England officials for investigation.

Pirates Return to Coast

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates will return to San Bernardino to train next spring, Sheffield Q. Arnold, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, announced yesterday. Arnold said William E. Berswanger, president of the Pirates, made the decision. The club has trained here for the last two seasons.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Future of the America's Cup

Now that the Class J yachts have concluded their racing of 1937 and Thomas O. M. Sopwith, the unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup, and the two yachts, Endeavour and Endeavour II, will soon be back home in English waters, the question of future racing for the America's Cup seems to be more doubtful than has ever before been the case. By that we do not mean to imply that it may be a long time before another challenge is received, because it is more than probable that the New York Yacht Club will be hearing from some ambitious yachtsman within the next two or three years, or perhaps even before then. What we do refer to, however, is as to what type of yacht will be mentioned in the next challenge. Under the present terms, it is possible to name a yacht of as small classification as Class K; but, unless both sides should agree to build under that rating, a challenger would have to be of the same class as the defender in order to have any show at all, and, as Class J seems to be most popular in America, there is little chance of a smaller yacht being used unless the present rules are changed. About two years ago, it will be recalled, the N. Y. Y. C. received a challenge for Class L yachts; but this was not accepted.

Staff Photo; Courtesy George C. Gebelein, Silversmith, Boston

Town of Marblehead Trophy

Ranger Too Good

And much of this talk about reducing the classification in the future is due to the fact that Ranger proved to be too good a yacht. Harold S. Vanderbilt sailed her in 31 races, and in only two of them did she fail to finish in first place. With a record of 29 victories, the famous defender certainly outclassed the other four Class J yachts as much as did Columbia outclass her rivals in 1899 and 1901. When the Ranger defeated Endeavour II in four straight cup races, it was said that much of her showing was due to the superior handling she received from Vanderbilt as well as to his knowing conditions which prevailed in the waters where they were held better than did Sopwith; but when Ranger made a clean sweep of the five races off Marblehead for the trophy offered by that famous yachting town, there was no denying the fact that she is the greatest Class J yacht ever launched. In fact, many of the experts do not hesitate to say that she is some 10 or 15 years ahead of any yacht which would show a normal improvement over Rainbow or Endeavour I.

Can She Be Improved Upon?

Another question which has naturally arisen from the showing made by Ranger is as to whether or not a new Class J yacht can be built which would be able to defeat her. We understand that Olin J. Stephens, co-designer with W. Starling Burgess, believes that further developments can be made. Ranger was the first Class J yacht for which a new system of tank tests was introduced, and much of the credit for her speed goes to these tests. It would, therefore, seem quite reasonable to believe that further tests would bring out still more data which would serve to speed up even as fast a yacht as the 1937 defender proved to be. It can be recalled that when Columbia was making such a brilliant showing against Shamrock I and Shamrock II, many yachting experts believed that she was the last word in America's Cup racing; but such has proved to be far from the case, and I believe it would be far from correct to say that Ranger is the "last word" in Class J yachts.

Should Go Abroad

While the 1937 cup races were too one-sided to satisfy any real yachtsman, the series was one of the most satisfactory from the viewpoint of sportsmanship. Sopwith and his wife, who sailed in all the races, showed the highest type of sportsmanship both on and off the water, and when the racing was over, they held the respect of everyone who had come in contact with them. It is, therefore, to be hoped that Vanderbilt will decide to take Ranger to England next summer and race her in European waters. The question as to how our defenders would fare if raced abroad has bobbed up many times in the past half century or more; but if memory serves me well, only two cup yachts have ever raced abroad. Now, in appreciation of the fine sportsmanship shown by the Sopwiths, as well as to prove just how good the defender would be when meeting the challenger in the latter's home waters, Vanderbilt would do a great service to yacht racing if he would cross the Atlantic with his wonder yacht Ranger next June.

N. E. Sidelines

Coach Jimmy Dunn made his first major shift at Northeastern this morning when he moved the veteran Stan Rogers from the backfield to center. The pivot post is one of the weak spots in the line.

Dartmouth's big problem is to find a capable punter to replace Hank Wittaker. The Big Green coaches spent the greater part of yesterday's drill trying out a number of candidates at the kicking position. Among those who were impressive included the diminutive speedster, Warren King; Fred Hollingsworth, ace forward-passer, and Sophomore Bill Hutchinson. In the short passing drill, Len Viens showed remarkable accuracy in tossing the ball.

Brown's grid squad was bolstered yesterday when five more players reported, two of them lettermen. Coach Tuss McLaughry now has 39 men working out daily.

Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University saw his squad swell to 45 yesterday as 10 more candidates donned togs and went to work. Included in the group reporting yesterday were Solly Nechtem, flashy Chelsea halfback; Maxie Miller, guard; Harold Canavan, end, and Paul Fairfield, tackle.

University of Maine gridsters settled down today to their first pre-season practice session. Yesterday the squad received equipment and instructions from Coach Fred Brice. Francis Smith, star forward-passer on last year's team, headed the group.

Coach Lloyd Jordan of Amherst, despite the loss of 13 lettermen, was today optimistic about the Lord Jeffs' coming season. Jordan has available a large array of veteran material besides a likely group of newcomers. Today's practice consisted of fundamentals.

Turned Too Soon Says Coach

FULTON, Mo., Sept. 9 (AP)—W. Burton Moore, coach and discoverer of Helen Stephens, woman athlete, in her pre-Olympic career, said he thought her turning professional was "too bad." "I think she turned professional too soon," Moore commented. "She should have waited until after the 1940 Olympics to sign a professional contract. I believe it would have been more profitable for her at that time." The girl who started her record-making at William Woods College here signed a contract with a Chicago promoter yesterday.

Sopwith Sails

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith, unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup, sailed for England today on the liner Queen Mary. Mrs. Sopwith was with him.

The British sportsman declared there is no use challenging for the cup again until "a yacht that can give Ranger a run can be produced," and added, "we'll have to pull a rabbit out of that hat.

"Endeavour II was a good boat and an improvement on Endeavour I. That was all we could reasonably expect. But Ranger is something entirely new."

The millionaire yachtsman and aircraft manufacturer said England must develop tank tests similar to those which he believes helped greatly in designing Harold S. Vanderbilt's yacht.

"That will take a long time. We will have to develop the technique. It may take several years."

Sopwith said he has had a grand time and while there is little likelihood he will return to the United States next year, he hoped the owners of the three Class J sloops, Ranger, Yankee and Rainbow, would go to England next year to race.

U. S. Track Athletes Win in Stockholm Meet

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9 (AP)—Perrin Walker, Georgia sprint star, captured the 200-meter dash in an international meet yesterday. Walker, representing the New York Athletic Club on a team of United States track athletes, turned in 21.3 for the distance, with Great Britain's Arthur W. Sweeney second. Sweeney was clocked in 21.7.

Cornelius Warmerdam, California pole vaulter, won his specialty with a vault of four meters (13ft., 1 5-32in.). Donald O. Finaly of Great Britain won the 110-meter high hurdles when Roy Staley of the United States team was disqualified after two false starts.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	86	49	.637
Detroit	75	53	.586
Chicago	75	56	.573
Cleveland	67	59	.532
Boston	67	60	.528
Washington	60	67	.472
Philadelphia	41	84	.328
St. Louis	38	90	.297

Results Sept. 9

New York 3, Boston 2.
New York 9, Boston 6.
Philadelphia 2, Washington 0.
Washington 1, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 6, Detroit 1.
Detroit 10, Cleveland 8.
Chicago 10, St. Louis 1.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Brownie, the Circus Pony

An Alice All By Herself Story

By Elizabeth Cosgworth

Part Two

Alice had a lovely hour. It was a real adventure. The sun was very bright, and the river seemed bluer than she had ever seen it. A little breeze moved among the trees and kept the balloons moving above the balloon stand. From the big tent near by came music and applause.

The man in charge of the ponies sometimes told her what was happening: "That's the elephants" or perhaps, "Guess Bill's been doing that new stunt on the trapeze." She had seen the circus several times and could guess what was happening inside. And it made her feel almost like being one of the circus people herself to be sitting here on the fence, with the sun warm across her shoulders, talking to the pony man.

Once the woman who sold hot dogs, pop and ice cream came and talked for a few minutes; and once the two little Indian children in buckskin and beadwork came and stared at her from friendly black eyes, after they had finished their dance.

Making Friends

But though Alice was pleasantly aware of all these things, yes, and of the smells of peanuts and wild animals and hot dust, it was Brownie that she was busy with all the time; it was Brownie to whom she sat nearer and nearer and for whom she bought apples, and to whom she talked mostly; and when after nearly twenty minutes she began to pet him quietly, he did not lay back his ears, nor show his teeth.

"May I ride him?" Alice asked a little later.

The man pushed back his cap and looked at her.

"I see you understand horses," he said. "You try, and I'll keep an eye on you in case there's any trouble."

Alice hadn't had much experience with horses, so she felt very proud, but she had a feeling of what it must be like to be an animal. She got into the saddle slowly. She didn't pull on the bit: Brownie had been jerked at by so many inexperienced hands. She didn't kick him in the ribs either: so many hard little heels had thumped against his sides. Alice could feel down to her bones just how sick of it all he felt.

So she let him take his own time going from the bar, and she tried to fit her body into his, and for the first time around the course she let him walk. But the second time round, she gave a little chirrup to him and to her delight he broke into a trot of his own accord and later on when she chirruped again he went very fast, and then Alice found that riding was easy.

A Fine Ride

She leaned forward and patted Brownie's neck, she called him a beauty. She held the reins just tight enough to feel his mouth in case he stumbled. But Brownie didn't stumble. He galloped. Alice's braids flew out, her hat fell off, her cheeks turned red as roses, her eyes shone with excitement. This was easiest of all. This was like flying. It seemed to her that the sound of Brownie's hoofs was part of the beating of her own heart.

But Alice had only a dollar altogether. She kept count of the number of times she went around the course and when she had used up the amount, she drew in sadly enough beside Nip and Tuck and their owner.

"Well," he said, "you're the first person beside my son Tim I ever saw to get on with Brownie. He's too nervous for this work. It keeps me busy seeing no one gets hurt, and Tim's everlastingly after me to let him have Brownie for his own. But he'd be a dandy pony if I can break him, and I never yet failed to break a pony."

"How long have you been trying?" asked Alice, feeling sadder. "And is he better?"

"Two years, and he's worse. But I mean to keep at it," said the man with a scowl, holding Brownie's bit as Alice dismounted. He took her money and dropped it into his pocket. The band was still playing from the tent, but the shadows were lengthening across the fields and the gulls were drifting up river with the tide.

Alice was pulling long grass for Brownie. The man watched her for a minute, and a pleasant grin came over his face.

"Look here," he said. "I'm just going to use Nip and Tuck after the people start coming out. There won't be many wanting to ride, anyhow. Why don't you take Brownie down to the end of the field and back, if you'd like to?"

"I haven't any money," said Alice.

"I know that," said the man. "That's all right."

Alice would never forget her feelings as the man swung open the gate of the inclosure and she passed through on Brownie's back.

Tim Wins

There was a farm lane along the edge of the field above the river, which they reached after skirting the tent pins and motor vans of the circus. A goat bleated at her, and a woman waved, who was sitting in the sun with a dressed-up monkey on her knees. Then she passed away from even the circus. In all the world there was only Brownie and Alice, moving along the empty lane. She chirruped and Brownie broke into a trot and at last a run. Alice thought Joan of Arc might have felt like that, charging.

The lane must have been half a mile long at least. When they turned back, the village and even the circus seemed far away, but Alice pulled Brownie to a walk so that she might taste her pleasure for as long as possible. She was still in the saddle when the people began coming out of the tent's entrance, and she found Marcia looking for her.

"It was wonderful!" said Marcia. "Oh, Alice, you missed everything!"

Alice leaned down smiling and patted Brownie's neck.

"Do you see that hedge," she asked. "We galloped all the way. And Brownie understands every word I say to him, don't you, Brownie?"

Brownie may not have understood, but he nickered after Alice, as she tore herself away, and then laid back his ears as someone else came too near his head. One of his hind hoofs was resting lightly, ready for a kick and there was a wicked look in his eye.

"Doesn't seem like the same pony," thought his master, without his usual annoyance.

He looked meditatively down the empty lane and saw a vision of bright braids flying above a little galloping horse.

And as he unhitched Nip for the next rider, he made up his mind at last.

"Tim shall have the obstinate little beast," he thought. "It's a real pity to see him spoiled at work he was never meant for."

(The End)

Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Monkeys and Birds in Trees, a Screen by Sesshū (1420-1506), Ashikaga Idealistic School of Japan

Art and Monkeys

By Dorothy Allow

A group of sophomores sat about in the lounge waiting for the hour to strike. They were about to attend their first class in fine arts. Some looked forward to the hour eagerly, while others seemed to be indifferent, considering that they were merely fulfilling the requirements of the sophomore schedule.

"Ha, ha," laughed one, pointing to an advertisement in a newspaper, "so that is what we are studying." He indicated the statement: There is art in mixing salad dressing.

"I'll have mine without," muttered a neighbor, smiling at his own wit.

"And what may that have to do with the art in Mona Lisa?"

"A great deal," snapped a thoughtful neighbor. "There may be beauty in the way you walk, or dance, or cook, just as there is beauty in the way a picture is painted."

"I cannot see that mixing vinegar and oil has anything to do with art or beauty. I suppose the picture of a starving child or a sportsman shooting ducks could be beautiful to you, too."

"Well, I don't know," mused the thoughtful one, who felt a bit disturbed by these sneering remarks of his schoolmates. "I admit I have seen pictures and sculptures in museums that were not exactly pleasant. And yet, they—"

An Amusing Picture

"Museums are storage warehouses, full of uninteresting things no one wants," interrupted the critical one, who had heard something to this effect from a visitor at his home. "Give me a blossoming rose bush, or an August sunset; that is the kind of beauty I want. Art is second hand, a weak imitation of all this," and he swung his arm in a large semicircle to indicate the garden and stream beyond, the distant woodlands and sky, the animals and birds.

The clock struck two. The students shuffled, snatched their notebooks and moved on to the classroom, wondering how the lecturer would prove that art was something worth troubling about, when there were in the world so many natural things to delight the eye. The classroom was dark; a screen was drawn, and upon it projected the image of a Japanese screen.

A ripple of laughter spread over the classroom. "Good," said the professor. "You observe already that there is something entertaining in art. I really did not commence with this decorated Japanese screen to make you laugh, but rather to show that a work of art is something which is both useful and beautiful.

"These monkeys and birds have been painted by the Japanese master, Sesshū as the decoration of a useful article. Because we are so interested in the gnarled tree laden with amusing creatures, we do not pay much attention to the five dividing lines which produce the six equal divisions of the screen. Used as a movable wall, screens provided means of partitioning space in the Japanese house. They were generally painted in pairs; the art of screen painting reached its height during the castle-building age in Japan in the late sixteenth century.

Wall Decorations

"It was natural that these screens were decorated, for it has been the custom of men to adorn the walls of their houses whether they are stationary or movable. That practice can be traced back to the cave men of prehistory who depicted bison and reindeer and other animals upon the walls of their rock shelters.

"Such portrayals can result only from close observation of animal and bird and plant life. In this picture, the artist has represented each detail in its most characteristic manner; the tree in respect to its strenuous growth under the pressure of wind and storm, the birds in reference to their plumage and lightness, the monkeys in their angular and nearly human attitudes. Sesshū struck off these pictures in what seems a rapid or, shall we say, stenographic manner, using a sort of artistic shorthand to relate the idea as forcefully as possible. But a great reserve of ideas and skill lies behind such ease.

"There is much to be said about this screen, but by way of introduction let us note a few of the interesting features:

"The arrangement of the pattern of the trees and all the creatures is in a horizontal direction to fit trimly into the shallow oblong space of the six partitions. The screens, as a rule, were about 12 feet long, about five feet high. Inasmuch as they were usually made in pairs, the length ran to approximately 24 feet.

"The concise portrayals of the monkeys with a few washes of paint for the limbs, a few crisp dots for feet, hands and facial features.

"The outlines which guide the eye this way and that in an angular rhythmical pattern, as though the eye were dancing to a tune moving hither and thither in measured movement.

"The drawing, down to minute details, how eager, active, and alive it is.

"Everything seems to fit into its peculiar place, as though it grew there.

"And above all the monkeys and birds seem admirably suited to a wall where they hold their places properly and still support and delight the eye. The object has been made to serve two purposes: it is beautiful and it is useful."

The students emerged from the classroom thinking in new channels.

"Well, what do you think?" asked one who seemed eager to air his views, turning to his neighbor.

"Great stuff, I never knew there was so much to say about a fresco of monkeys," declared another.

"Well," the skeptic was now hearing, "monkeys are monkeys after all. Why not select something that people are more likely to consider beautiful?"

"But you do not get the point," insisted the thoughtful student. "They are beautiful; the artist managed that with all those tricks the professor mentioned."

"Give me real monkeys and I may be interested," grunted Mr. Skeptic.

"If I had a Japanese castle with movable walls, these are all the monkeys I'd want in my house for company and amusement," the thoughtful one said decidedly. "You know, I think I am going to like the art course after all."

This listener seemed to have had a fascinating introduction to the world of fine art which promised to be very interesting.

(This is the first of a series of articles on art which will appear on this page twice a month.)

Perpetual Ice Under Lava

A lava bed whose surface is unpleasantly warm to the touch does not seem a likely setting for a deposit of perpetual ice. Yet in just such a locality, where the brazen New Mexican sun beats down upon a surface which once was molten stone, a deposit of perpetual ice does exist.

A visit to such a wonder-land of paradox is described by John Stewart MacClary in a recent issue of "Natural History" published by the American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

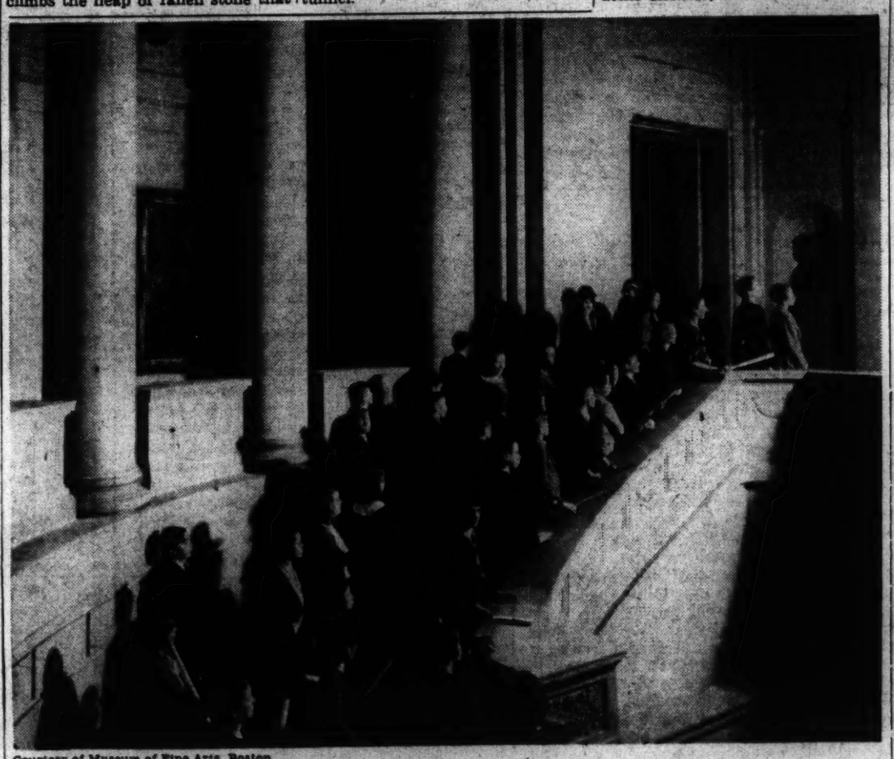
After describing his trip down the steep slope of a volcanic sink, Mr. MacClary goes on to say:

"The floor of the sink is covered by jagged chunks of grayish black basalt which once formed a roof above the cavity. The accumulated warmth of the air in the depression strikes one almost like the blast from a furnace. One wonders how ice could possibly withstand a temperature such as this. Irregular chunks of fallen stone block what seems to be a cavern in the wall of the sink. As the perspiring visitor approaches this rubble, the air becomes noticeably cooler. Perhaps, after all, the cave of perpetual ice is not a myth.

"By this time a feeling of eager expectancy has seized the visitor. He climbs the heap of fallen stone that obstructs the mouth of the cavern. At the summit of the disorderly pile he gazes down into the depths whence comes the current of cool air.

"The sight which greets his eyes is well worth the effort he has spent. Imagine a bank of solid ice, mild aquamarine in color, from 12 to 14 feet in height and some 50 feet in width, calmly resting in a tunnel of what once was molten stone—the hottest manifestation of the earth's internal heat!

"The beholder is naturally perplexed as to how the ice was formed and why it does not melt away. Its presence so near the hot surface of the ground depends primarily upon the fact that lava is among Nature's most efficient temperature insulators. The lava contains an infinite number of minute pores and cavities, and the dead air in them hinders the transmission of heat through the stone from the sun. Once the bulk of a lava deposit has become thoroughly chilled to its depths, heat from the sun cannot penetrate the frigid mass. The cold which produces the ice probably comes from far below the surface. The ice is formed at a point where moisture filtering downward from the surface is met by frigid air from the depths of the insulated volcanic tunnel."



Courtesy of Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Girls and Boys Listening to an Art Lecture at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

The Earth IS Round

Did you know that there exists today a society the members of which maintain that the earth is flat, thus holding to a theory that was exploded in the Middle Ages? It would be interesting to know if the recent publication of an amazing photograph that actually shows the earth to be round has shaken their belief.

Taken by infra-red light, this picture of an area as large as England was snapped by a certain Captain Stevens who ascended into the stratosphere in the monster balloon Explorer II. The camera was mounted in the bottom of the gondola of the balloon, which was hermetically sealed, and the remarkable view of the earth was recorded at a height of 77,395 feet, or roughly 13 miles.

The actual curvature (roundness) of the earth is shown quite clearly. Another strange thing about the photograph is the abrupt change from light to dark on the horizon, marking the top of what is known as the "dust sphere," the darkness of the upper atmosphere being explained by the fact that the stratosphere is free from dust.

This photograph is yet another of the amazing things that are being done by the gallant balloonists and aviators who are ascending to bewildering heights. You must not think that a stratosphere explorer goes up merely for the purpose of breaking a previous record. His aim is to pave the way for the travelers of the future, and for this reason his machine is filled with scientific instruments, because it is believed that the future of flying lies in the upper atmosphere where colossal speeds will not only be possible but perfectly safe.

On the River

Night . . . dark, peaceful,
quiet . . .
creeps o'er the sluggish river
like a black cat.
We paddle down-stream
slowly;
sable shadows of trees slink
along the river-side,
one lone pine rearing its
kingly crown
high above the others,
stretching its gaunt arms skyward.
Behind it
the moon, new risen,
looks down to see
that there,
nestled on the river's sleepy
bosom,
its silver fullness lies reflected.

ARTHUR SEYMOUR HALL

Pastoral

The sun writes down a golden
scrawl
Across the ivy-shaded wall.
The willow leans to read the
words,
Spilling a cloud of startled
birds.

Summer's low music rises up
From every blossom's lifted
cup,
And on the wings of lumbering
bees
Fades out in muted melodies

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

Creatures That Walk on Water

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

There are some curious illusions in nature. One of them I saw not long ago on a lake near London. At the edge of the water was a plump and fussy moorhen, surrounded by several tiny chicks. Apparently Mother Moorhen thought it time to take the family home to bed, for just then she stepped into the water and swam off towards her nest, which was just visible among the rushes a short way from the bank.

The chicks, absurdly anxious to keep by their mother's side, scrambled after her, but—and here was the strange thing—instead of swimming in the water as their parent did, they all ran merrily over the surface! That, at least is what they appeared to be doing. Actually, they were not.

As I could see, on reaching the spot, there was a good deal of floating vegetation lying about at the pond's edge—clusters of frogbit, duckweed and so on—and it was upon this that the little moorhens were really running, their curiously lobed feet enabling them to take advantage of every possible wisp of weed.

Their reason for thus "running on the water" was, of course, quite obvious. By using this method of progression the chicks could keep pace with their mother much more easily than they could have done had they tried to swim after her.

A very similar illusion is created by those shy little water-birds, found in some parts of the tropics, called jacanas. There are several species of jacana. They are related to the plovers and rails, and are found usually on quiet lakes and rivers. But they all have a physical peculiarity which enables them to seem to run on the surface of the water.

The Nimble Jacana

All have very light bodies and long legs, both of which are useful in helping them to achieve this effect. But the peculiarity to which I refer is the enormously long toes and claws, the spread of which enables the birds to walk upon the floating leaves of water-lilies—which, by the way, they are very fond of doing when hungry, for upon these leaves insects alight, taking refuge from the low-flying birds above, and from the still more ravenous fish below. By running quickly across these floating leaves, the nimble jacana often reaps a rich harvest denied to birds who have not this accomplishment.

It is wonderful how nature adapts her children to the conditions in which they have to live. Were the agile little jacanas to have heavier bodies, shorter legs, or smaller feet, it is probable that the species would long since have ceased to exist.

It is a marvellous sight to watch the "lily trotter," as the bird is sometimes called, apparently running over the water surface—in reality stepping quickly from one leaf to another. Even if the jacana makes an error of judgment and steps upon two leaves, resting momentarily on the two adjoining edges, it does not sink, the distribution of weight, brought about by the long spreading claws, preventing the leaves from being submerged.

The Flying Frog

In Borneo there lives a little creature called the flying frog who is another accomplished water-walker. Most frogs, when pursued, take a leap into the water, and, disappearing beneath the surface, swim underwater to some place of refuge, usually the stalk of some water plant.

The Bornean flying frog, however, alights on the surface, but instead of diving beneath it, takes a series of splashing leaps across the water, its movements being very like those of a flat stone with which one plays "ducks and drakes." The frog may eventually tire and sink beneath the surface; more often, however, it uses this "duck-and-drake" method of progression to get across a narrow river, and on reaching the opposite bank, quickly hides itself among the undergrowth.

Of insects who have brought "water-walking" to a fine art, there are literally scores found in almost every country. Quite a number habitually live upon the surface. There is, for example, the common whirligig water-beetle, often seen on sluggish British streams, where it performs all manner of queer evolutions. This small creature weighs so little that it never breaks through the surface film of the water, but walks upon it as a mammal does on land.

A Double Watch

One very distinctive feature of this beetle is its eyes, each of which is divided, by a ridge on the side of the head, into two widely separated portions, one lying on the upper side and the other underneath. These beetles appear, in consequence, to have four eyes, one pair, it is said, (though there is no proof of the fact), for keeping a watch out above, the other for looking at things in the water below.

There is, too, the aquatic springtail, a nimble insect that not only spends its life upon the water's surface, but jumps about upon it, just as the grasshopper does on land.

Even the common gnat, although liable to capsize when attempting to alight upon the water, makes use of the surface for the deposition of its eggs. Later, the young gnats, emerging from their pupae, also stand upon the surface, until their skins have hardened and their wings unfolded. While there, they are temporarily at the mercy of every ripple or gust of wind, but if all goes well, they are soon joining the other gnats in their mazy dance close above the waters

A Night in An Arab Village

It was late evening in a tiny Arab village, quite near the famous Cedars of Lebanon, when we met Ali returning his basket of luscious grapes. Almost before he had returned our "salaams" he had invited us into his house to share with his family their supper of fruit.

By the time we had thanked him and accepted his invitation, it was so dark that we could only glimpse the white of his keffiyeh, draped in silky folds from his head, as it moved in front of us up the mud road leading to an open door from which a dim light shone attractively.

Thinking, perhaps, that we would not know his people's customs, he went before us into the house. But we were wiser than that, and had already stopped to untie our shoes before he started to give us a needless lesson.

Honey From Grapes

Barefooted, we squatted around on mattresses spread over the carpeted floor, grateful for the simple cleanliness of the one-roomed home with its cheerful fire. On the walls hung two small tapestry curtains, woven to represent scenes from Arab Scripture. A small shelf in one corner and a bronze ornament above the first completed the decorations.

Sitting with us in this homely circle were twelve Arabs—eight men, one woman and three girls. Word had quickly gone round the village of the arrival of strangers, and the more curious among the natives had come to get a look at us. They were a jolly crowd, and laughed freely when we spoke among ourselves in English.

We quickly discovered, however, that apart from curiosity their main desire was to show the warmth of feeling they had towards our party, and very soon a large supper was covering the floor in front of us.

There was leban—a tasty curdled milk which the Arabs eat in great quantities; nearly a score of hard-boiled eggs, unlimited sheets of village bread, flat and thin, as pancakes, and several plates of debs—a sweet honey made from the grapes grown in the village vineyards.

A Recompense in Song

It is the custom of Arabs before eating anything to offer it first to everyone present, and so, although we knew they would refuse, we handed round in turn our eggs, leban, bread and debs to the entire company before taking a bite ourselves. It was a prolonged process but we thoroughly enjoyed it.

We would have moved on after this to pitch our tent somewhere in the open, but Ali insisted on our remaining with him for the night. Gratefully we accepted his kindness once more, and the mattresses were spread out in the corner while the family made their supper off our leavings. We had been warned not to offend Arab generosity by offering money, so by way of reward we sang a round of English songs and were happy to note the pleasure this seemed to give.

But it was not until the next morning that we learned the full extent of Arab hospitality, having discovered that the whole of Ali's family had spent a freezing cold night on the hard cobblestones of the yard in order that their guests might rest in comfort in the house!

Occupations Puzzle

Find five different occupations in the following sentences:

1. In order to attend the Durbar, berths were booked in July.
2. He is keeping room for a hundred guests.
3. The winding vale took them far out of their course.
4. The mayor of the southern port erected a monument.
5. The old apple cart is to be broken up, they say.

Answers to Occupations Puzzle

1. Barber. 2. Groom. 3. Valet. 4. Porter. 5. Artist.

She Was the Glass of Fashion in 1910
Her curls hung way below the star-spangled collar of her middy blouse, her sailor tie MUST be a certain size, and her shoes the last word in buttoned shininess. Her mother turned to Monitor advertisers to buy these important school clothes.
School youngsters now are just as specific about wearing the "right thing." And mothers even more today are watching the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for those clothes that "all the kids" are wearing.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Glooscap's Beaver Dam

THE straight bumpy road across the Annapolis Valley was empty, and the farms were Sunday-still, the spraying machines idle in the orchards, the hay piled in the fields, only the black collies rushing out to bark at our passing. The unmown meadows were gay with flowers, ox-eye daisies and red clover, tall buttercups and clambering chickweed, and over them pied bobolinks flew and caroled their sweet discords. Then the North Mountain began, a steep slope dark with oak trees, and the valley fell away and unfolded like a map, and the distances from which we had come tilted themselves again into view in that pattern of grey farmsteads, red mud roads, silvery curling streams, patches of neatly ribbed ploughland, all edged by the curving grey of Minas Basin. Beyond the valley the South Mountain rose in blending ridges and tiers of lessening farms to the dark forested level skyline over which low clouds dropped trailing curtains of mist.

THERE IN THE VALLEY were the neat orchards directed towards the English market, a cash crop that linked these farms to world trade; the wharf of the Cornwallis estuary, hidden by the warehouses of Port Williams; and the hall of Acadia University, a grey mark on a green hillside. Beyond the mountain was a self-sufficient world of untidy barbed wire and little houses of unpainted shingles, fishing boats and a small sawmill and a road that petered out beside a rocky bay where gulls yelled and small sandpipers flitted among tide-filled pools. Behind the farms were rough pastures where a few cows grazed between low hemlocks and creeping grey juniper, dry knolls covered with tiny ripe strawberries, and swampy gutters flecked with the hairy pads of sundew, Indian-red. Then the forest began, true forest unmarked by axe and rarely scarred by fire; where the underbrush was of red-stemmed moose-maple, and the rugged grey beeches were ages old, sprayed and twisted and tall. With a multiple explosion of wings a covey of ruffed grouse burst into the air, the mother volleying swiftly and skilfully out of sight, while the chicks, fluffy bodies and unmanageable feathered wings, bumped into branches and tumbled again among the fallen leaves. With a scuffle the anxious hen returned and rushed at us, ruffed and fan-tailed, to intimidate us; and then, failing in that, she flopped pathetically upon the ground, trailing before us and creaking mournfully. Long after we had left the chicks behind, she led us with drooping wings, only to fling herself at last into the air with a triumphant vibrant flight, content at having outwitted us.

THE WOOD WAS FULL of small bird-songs, the sweet jingle of the hermit thrush, the falling dactyls of the white-throated sparrow, the froglike chirps of a hidden family of grouse. A group of ravens sat in a tall pine above the sea and filled the air with their human querulous conversation; and here a warbler, yellow and grey, flitted through the dark underbrush, a creature built of some finer stuff than the intelligent and wobbly ravens, as the high unmeaning notes of the violin are vital far beyond word-bound speech. A few sheep had fled in the wood, leaving their methodical trails everywhere; and now a brown form lifted its head from its browsing and bounded swiftly away, a buck in velvet. A garter-snake wriggled through the shrubs; small striped chipmunks leaped onto fallen logs and crouched there, legs braced apart, tails in air, impudence on wires.

Men must have been rare in that wood. A woodchuck sat in the trail and watched us curiously before dashing clumsily away, a fat ball of grizzled brown fur and a thick bushy tail. A red squirrel scolded in a tree, his erect tail quivering and curving with the storm of his emotions; and while squirrel-like chirps a hairy woodpecker jerked up the trunk to a dry and barkless stub and looked warily upon black and white wings. Then from a pile of fallen branches a porcupine emerged with a clatter and a crash and clambered laboriously up a sloping spruce, his thick blunt head looking round apprehensively, his heavy clumsy limbs pushing him slowly from branch to branch, his white-tipped quills rattling like dry reeds in a wind. We left him still perched in his tree, keeping one short-sighted eye upon us and still trying to make up his foggy mind as to what had frightened him.

THE YODELLING OF THE gulls grew out of the distance; and suddenly at one side the rock opened, a narrow cleft looking down to the blue sea, and on the face of the brown rock a pair of herring gulls perched, gleaming grey and white, staring at us alertly for a moment before launching themselves into the air and away. Then the forest thinned before us, a last fringe of pine-trees twisted by the wind, blasted by the salt spray from the sea, and there was the end of the cape, a bare shoulder of grass and thistles where a family of sheep was grazing, until, seeing us, they threw up their heads and fled like the deer. With a great clamour hundreds of gulls rose into the air, a swirl of long white-lined wings and flashing bodies. There was their nesting-place, only a few yards away, a stretch of trodden grass where fat grey chicks were waddling to the shelter of thick tufts of red-flowered milfoil, almost the only plant to survive that untidy housekeeping. Between this gullery and ourselves was a great fissure in the rock, a narrow gorge dropping three hundred feet sheer to the churning waters of Fundy where the sixty-foot tide was now turning to the ebb. The gulls on the top of the rock were greater blackbacks, and the smaller herring gulls had been thrust away by their larger cousins to nesting sites on the face of the cliff where every cranny showed their large mottled eggs or their grey chicks creeping into the fissures for shelter.

ROCK AFTER ROCK THE cape crept out into the bay, a diminishing line, the remnant of Glooscap's beaver dam, before that Micmac hero split the cape and let the water away. On the second rock a row of cormorants sat like black gargoyles with erect bodies and curving necks, or launched themselves into clumsy powerful flight, their long necks stretched out before them. The water between the rocks swirled and spewed with the sweep of the tide, and on its surface floated a peppering of gulls, a few mallard, a pair of eider and a large flock of black guillemots, tiny black forms with white-patched wings. The coast of Cumberland County, across the bay, seemed at shouting distance; except that the cliffs edging the water, high probably as our own, were but a low line under the rising slope of the mountains, dark with forest and patched with the paler green of farms. A light wind blew across the bay and, swift on the ebb-tide, a small schooner swept by, beating out past the islands to the open sea. Between the scattering clouds the sun broke out warm, and around us the black and white wings of the whirling gulls flashed, and their shadows danced on the bright grass, and the air rang with the tumult of their voices.

J. S. ERSKINE

Silver

SILVER is the color of much that is beautiful: rain at night and frost in the fields, the shadows of water-lilies in dark pools and of willow patterns against the moon. Whenever the wind passes by, the pendant leaves of aspens flicker silver across the afternoon and the blown silver of grape vineyards tosses and turns like a miniature, inland sea. Moth wings are silver, too, and the wings of gulls, wild barley on the hills at midday and olive groves when the stars hang low. The slender silhouettes of grass blades against the sun are silver.

So is the broken skyline of meadows, where Queen Anne's lace is growing. Dandelions wear silver only when they are old, but daisies are clad in its shining vestments from the time their first small petals unfold in the fields of morning. The signature of waves upon the land is written in silver. The script of winter, traced in ice and snow, is silver also. Larks sing with voices of silver, and crickets play upon silver flutes. Even the shy piping of the tree-toad is silver in the darkness and, when the young moon comes walking across the hills, her trailing, silver garments brush closely against his secret hiding place.

E. E. L.

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TREE FRUITS: *A Wood Engraving by Agnes Miller Parker for "Through the Woods," by H. E. Bates, Published by Victor Gollancz*

OUTSTANDING among contemporary English wood engravers is Agnes Miller Parker. Her prints are modern in conception and are characterised by their exquisite, fine, clean cutting. For the most part, Miss Parker takes her designs from animal and plant life—nature studies minutely and faithfully observed, but used in an entirely decorative way, so that they never fall into the dullness of mere realism. She has an individual and lively style, an unerring instinct for filling a space.

"Tree Fruits" is one of the illustrations in Mr. H. E. Bates's book, "Through the Woods." Here the hedge-hog balls, which enclose the fruit of the Spanish chestnut, and the long glossy leaves dominate the design. In contrast, the slight cross-hatching on the roundish leaves cleverly suggests the hazel's roughness of texture, while the graved lines again convey the smoothness of the nuts in their horned sheaths. The center of the design is filled with the sturdy leaves of the oak, with its cluster of acorns set in their beaded cups.

Traveler

You have come back from traveling:
The blue of sea is in your eyes,
And strange the winds' unraveling
Of mysteries for your surprise.
Deserts have tempted sturdy feet
To the last outpost, there to bring
New worlds that spread both far and sweet
Beyond your heart's imagining.
From all of these that now you prize
You have come back, and I, who know
Each lineament, can't recognize
The boy that turned away to go.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Bells Ring for Pocahontas

THE chimes of the new church bells beat through the forest and over the water, and the labourers were glad to straighten their backs from corn-setting and make the rest of the morning a holiday. The Reverend Richard Buck in a black gown with white bands bustled forward and a crowd of seedy, out-at-elbows men, who still gave themselves pathetic airs as gallants and as gentlemen, stood watching to see the people pass to church. Governor Dale was there in a red coat wearing his best sword and low shoes with blue bobbles; all the women at Jamestown were there in their best frocks and then the bride appeared in her grand dress walking beside Opachisco in his eagle-feather bonnet and a deerskin robe embroidered in roanoke shell wrapped about his shoulders. Behind them followed her brothers and a train of grave Indians and solemn young squaws, awed by the clanging of the mysterious bells.

Pocahontas had forgotten her fears of the night before, and was in wild high spirits. Her dress was lovely; Powhatan had sent her a pearl chain, Sir Thomas Dale had given her an Italian ring, the clamour of the bells delighted her, sounding the note of wild romance which answered to her heart's desire.

"Bells are ringing!" she said aloud in English, and thought of how one day she would stand with Rolfe on London Bridge and listen to the wild bells ringing out their joyful message on a stormy Christmas morning. Bells were ringing for her: she would never look back to the silent rivers and the great forests where her people ran like shadows under the trees, but she would go with her white captain, her husband, sail with him in a ship which tossed and creaked over the tumbling sea, whilst the sailors sang and the wind howled and the ropes' ends cracked like whips. With him she would traverse a crowded city of shouting people who jostled each other and swore in the streets, and that prospect, instead of dismaying her as it had the night before, delighted her. She lifted her head and looked about to catch Rolfe's eye, and her look filled him with courage and content.—From "Pocahontas," by DAVID GARNETT (New York: Harcourt, Brace).

The Way of Escape

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW aptly the Psalmist describes the experience of those who have been delivered from some phase of evil, when he says (Psalms 124:7), "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers: the snare is broken, and we are escaped."

Mankind is ever looking for a way of escape from its troubles, but it seldom looks in the right direction. Many have tried running away from their troubles and seeking forgetfulness in some form of amusement or frivolity or sense indulgence. But inevitably there comes a time when all such attempts prove useless, and the trouble remains as before. Sometimes one may be inclined to believe that there is no difficulty so serious as his own, and that for him there is no way of escape. The Apostle Paul, aware of this human sense of discouragement, said (I Corinthians 10:13), "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 227) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!" It will be noticed that this statement does not say to follow a person, but to follow Christian Science. The way of escape which Christ Jesus marked out and which Christian Science illumines, begins with the recognition of the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of evil. Knowing God aright includes knowing man aright, for man is God's image and likeness. The Christianly scientific understanding of God and man, when honestly applied, will solve every human problem.

The understanding of God which heals sickness and sin is both Christian and scientific. It proclaims God as the only cause and creator, the all-loving Father-Mother. It destroys the erroneous belief that God creates man capable of sin and then punishes him for sinning, or that He uses sickness and suffering as a means of chastising His creation. There is a way of escape from every situation which menaces the health, happiness, and harmony of man. It is the way of spiritual thinking, and the basis of such thinking is the truth about God and man.

Christian Science proves that it is the illusion of material sense which tempts us to believe in the reality of evil. The material senses declare that there is both pain and pleasure in matter. Spiritual sense declares the truth of being which is not cognized by the physical senses. Man's true existence is spiritual, and we are satisfied only as we awake to the spiritual facts of being. Christian Science reveals how we can be liberated from the illusions of material sense. Mrs. Eddy writes (ibid., p. 495): "When the illusion of sickness or sin tempts you, cling steadfastly to God and His idea. Allow nothing but His likeness to abide in your thought."

By clinging "steadfastly to God and His idea" we find the way of escape from pain, sickness, fear, poverty, lack, limitation, and all discord. This may sometimes involve patient waiting and require much humility and childlike willingness to trust what we know to be true, even when the material senses testify to what is untrue. Regarding such waiting, the Apostle James writes (James 5:7): "Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain." How much more precious still is the fruit of spiritual effort! This harvest comes just as surely to those who steadfastly trust in the spiritual facts of being and wait patiently for the fruits of their right thinking.

An editorial in *The Christian Science Monitor*, commenting on a disaster at sea, said that "the main cause of the costly human toll" was not "lack of life-saving equipment, but failure to use it." Today this might also be said of those who are looking for a way of escape but are not using the life-saving equipment which is available in the Science of Christianity. Today there are innumerable avenues through which the truth of Christian Science is made available to every seeker for Truth. Nothing can hinder anyone from finding and using the spiritual way of escape.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 11:28, 29): "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls." Every day presents new opportunities to cast away the burdens of wrong thinking and to find the rest and peace which result from obedience to Christ, Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian.]

ПУТЬ ИЗБАВЛЕНИЯ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КАК талантливо Псалмопевец описывает переживания тех, кто избавился от какой нибудь формы зла (Пс. 123:7), "Душа наша избавилась как птица из сети ловящих; сеть расторгнута, и мы избавились."

Человечество вечно ищет путей избавления от своих забот, но редко смотрит в верном направлении. Многие пытались сбежать от своих неприятностей, ища забвения в каких нибудь развлечениях, либо в суетной жизни, или удовлетворении своих страстей. Но неизбежно наступает момент, когда им приходится убедиться в безполезности всех этих попыток, ибо в смысле неприятностей все остается по-прежнему. Иному иногда кажется, что ни у кого другого нет таких серьезных забот, как у него, и что поэтому лично для него нет путей избавления. Зная свойство людей впадать в уныние, Апостол Павел сказал (I Кор. 10:13): "Вас постигло искушение не иное, как человеческое; и верен Бог, который не попустит вам быть искушаемыми сверхсильно, но при искушении даст и облегчение, так чтобы вы могли перенести."

В книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 227), Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет: "Христианская Наука поднимает знамя свободы и восклицает: 'Следуйте за мной! Спасайтесь из неволи болезни, греха и смерти!' Иисус проложил для нас путь. Граждане мира, примите 'свободу славы детей Божиих' будьте свободными!" Заметьте, что здесь не говорится о том, что надо следовать за личностью, но что надо идти за Христианской Наукой. Указанный Христом Иисусом и освещенный Христианской Наукой путь избавления начинается с признания полноты Бога и,—как логический вывод из этой предпосылки,—с признания несуществования зла. Правильное представление о Боге включает в правильное представление о человеке, ибо человек—образ и подобие Бога. Истинное применение на практике нашего научно-христианского понимания Бога и человека разрешает все человеческие проблемы.

То понятие о Боге, которое исцеляет болезнь и грех, есть понятие одновременно христианское и научное. В силу этого понятия, Бог провозглашается, как единое начало и единый творец, всеблагий Отец-Мать. Таким образом уничтожается ложное представление о Боге, создающем человека способным грешить и затем его за это карающем. Уничтожается также и то ложное мнение, что Бог прибегает к болезням и страданиям, чтобы карать свое собственное творение. Нет такого тягостного положения, угрожающего здоровью, счастью и спокойствию людей, из которого не было-бы выхода. Путь избавления заключается в духовном мышлении, основанном на правде о Боге и человеке.

В Христианской Науке мы находим полное доказательство, что соблазняет нас верить в реальность зла иллюзорность наших внешних чувств. Наши внешние чувства нам говорят, что как наслаждения, так и страдания находятся в материи. Между тем, духовное чувство говорит нам о правде бытия, непознаваемого физическими чувствами. Подлинная жизнь человека духовна. Мы только тогда испытываем внутреннее удовлетворение, когда сознаем духовные факты бытия. Из Христианской Науки мы узнали, каким путем мы можем избавиться от иллюзии материальных чувств. Мрз. Эдди пишет (там-же стр. 495): "Когда иллюзия болезни или греха соблазняет вас, твердо держитесь Бога и Его идеи! Не позволяйте ничему оставаться в ваших мыслях, кроме Его подобия."

Твердо держась Бога и Его идеи, мы находим путь избавления от страданий, болезни, страха, бедности, лишений, ограничений и всего, что незаконно. Иногда это значит, что надо терпеливо ждать, и что требуется от нас много смирения и детской готовности верить в то, что мы считаем подлинным, тогда как свидетельство наших внешних чувств говорит нам о том, что не подлинно. Говоря о таком ожидании, Апостол Яков пишет (Яков 5:7): "Итак, братия, будьте долготерпеливы до пришествия Господня. Вот, земледелец ждет драгоценного плода от земли и для него терпит долго, пока получит дождь ранний и поздний." Однако, много ценнее этого плод духовных усилий! Жатва, несомненно, наступает для тех, кто твердо верит в духовные факты бытия и терпеливо ожидает результатов своих правильных мыслей.

В газете *The Christian Science Monitor* обсуждалась однажды в передовой статье случившаяся на море катастрофа, и было, между прочим, сказано следующее: "Главная причина столь большой потери человеческих жизней не заключалась в недостатке спасательных снарядов, а в неумении их использовать." В наши дни можно то же самое сказать о тех, которые ищут путей избавления, но не пользуются теми методами спасания, которые нам предоставлены Наукой Христианства. В наши дни имеется большое множество путей, посредством которых истины Христианской Науки становятся доступными для каждого искателя Истины. Нет ничего, что могло бы кому-бы то ни было преградить доступ к духовному пути избавления или помешать им воспользоваться.

Христос Иисус сказал (Мат. 11:28, 29): "Придите ко мне все труждающиеся и обремененные, и я успокою вас. Возьмите иго мое на себя и научитесь от меня, ибо я кроток и смирен сердцем, и найдете покой душам вашим." Ежедневно представляются человеку новые возможности для того, чтобы сбросить с себя бремя ложных мыслей и обрести мир и покой, благодаря послушанию Христу. Истине.

Справку относительно литературы по Христианской Науке на этом языке могут быть получены путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Anise, Balsam, an' Eggs

WHEN passing by some candy caddies in the grocery store, the deep dark red candy squares caught my eye. I drew a deep breath of its spicy fragrance. Oh, yes. I remember! Anise!

Either you like anise, or you don't. I don't. And I stood there for a moment in the grocery store, just remembering.

A HOT SUMMER afternoon years ago, on a farm on the Big Foot Prairie in Illinois. The roads were then unpaved. Horses and all manner of buggies were modes of travel. And the farm was such a busy place that I, a seven-year-old child, was expected to go with my grandmother to the little general store to "trade in" the big baskets of brown eggs for groceries, calico, stockings, or other needed articles. I drove the old gray horse. Grandmother held one basket of eggs on her lap, steadied another on the floor with a gentle pressure of her foot, and kept a hand across a third that stood between us on the seat. I can still smell the heat waves from the bushes beside the road, still sniff the dust as it rose and settled, stirred by the horse's hoofs and the buggy wheels. Sometimes, if it had been too hot, we went immediately after supper. I liked that. The sun would be slowly sinking over the prairie edge, and we would ride along in comfortable silence.

Then the store. When the eggs were traded in, the storekeeper usually gave me two lozenges on sticks. One, orange; that was good. The other one, red; anise. I always politely took both of them. I had learned from experience that the first taste of anise was fairly pleasant, but after that it was rather "over-spiced." So the red one was put away at home.

THEN ANOTHER PICTURE flashed through my thoughts. Two hills on the eastern edge of the prairie. The smaller hill hedged with hazel bushes and wild plum trees. The other quite steep: no shrubs along this one. It was as if they said: "How do you expect us to grow in steep clay and stones?" I used to wonder about that as I scuffed along in the dust, up the hills to Uncle Ed's and Aunt Mary's house on an errand. Their little unpainted house stood on the very top of the hill. It was so high and narrow that it looked as though a brisk north wind could easily tip it over on its shoe-button nose of a porch.

Aunt Mary always gave me a drink of well water and two sugar cookies. One cooky had caraway seeds on it, and the other anise. I sat on a hard little sofa while I ate, and quietly patted a pillow of balsam sprigs that lay on the sofa. I loved that fragrance from the balsam, and invariably said aloud: "When I grow up, I shall have a balsam pillow." Privately I was thinking: "But no anise cookies."

THE OTHER DAY my little girl, grown now to sixteen years, said: "You know, mother, when I was little and you made Christmas cakes, there were sometimes candies that you sprinkled on them. I didn't like some of them. I used to take them off."

"Yes, I remember. Those were candy-covered caraway and anise seeds. They remind me of 'tradin' in' eggs, ho dust, balsam pillows—" I looked up to see a puzzled look in Janet's eyes, and I laughed. "Some day I'll tell you about it."

Janet looked relieved. "Don't forget. And write it down." And I did. Here it is.

M. M. C.

A Matter of Taste

ALL night long at the side of the road
The crickets chirp and whistle.
Such a simple theme for song,
Rock and dust and thistle!

CHARLES MALAM

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 10-12 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937

Divorce Urged Of Old Colony Railroad Line

New Haven Officials Protest Proposal of Insurance Companies

Millions Involved

Reorganization Plan Is Attacked From Several Angles at I. C. C. Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—Resumption of the New Haven Railroad reorganization hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission has produced a series of attacks upon different features of the reorganization plan. The most startling proposal and the one most heatedly opposed by New Haven officials is that the Old Colony Railroad system be divorced from the New Haven. The request comes from a committee representing 14 insurance companies holding over $55,000,000 of New Haven securities.

The close of the morning session was marked by an indirect attack upon the New Haven's holdings of Boston & Maine stock in the Boston Railroad Holding Company, by Attorney Charles McCarron of Boston, representing the Governors of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont. The latter desire to have the New Haven give up these holdings and so separate itself from any control of the Boston & Maine.

Called $31,000,000

Mr. McCarron asserted the holdings are carried at $31,000,000 on the New Haven books although their actual value is $5,876,000. Comptroller Carmichael of the New Haven said no consideration has been given as to what figure the holdings will be carried on the New Haven books under the reorganization.

A committee representing 220 mutual savings banks, possessing about $40,000,000 of New Haven securities, objects to the total capitalization proposed by the reorganization as too great and would "result in an unsound capital structure, undesirable to the public interest."

It advises elimination of the proposed new second preferred stock, a suggestion which is also made by the insurance group. The latter group is headed by James H. Brewster Jr., vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford and the former committee by Myron F. Converse, president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank.

Sweeping Changes

The independent bondholders reorganization committee, interested in the $138,000,000 of first and refunding mortgage bonds now held by the public, with Attorney Arthur Garfield Hays of New York as spokesman, suggests sweeping changes in the proposed new securities issues.

In general, the plan seeks guaranteed principal and interest for the holders of the first and refunding bonds and proposes that interest of the proposed issue of new common stock, present stockholders only be given the right to subscribe to new stock.

More generous treatment of holders of mortgage bonds of the Housatonic, New England, New Haven and Northampton, and Danbury and Norwalk railroads, is advocated by the insurance committee. The committee, in brief, wants all these bondholders to get in exchange new securities guaranteed as to principal and interest. Likewise the com-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Walsh Urges Americans To Vacate the War Zone

In Boston Today

Americans Urged To Quit War Zone

Hasty evacuation of all Americans within the China-Japanese war zone by United States naval vessels was urged today by Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. The Senator, now at his home in Clinton, said he was much concerned lest incidents involving Americans arouse warlike sentiments in this country.

"When there is a brawl," he said, "the thing for an individual to do is to avoid it. The same principle applies when nations brawl."

Senator Walsh suggested that property damages might be adjusted later.

He reported the present condition of the navy as excellent, second only in combat strength to that of Great Britain.

Council Inspects The County Jail

Following inspection of Charles Street Jail, the Boston City Council today announced a public hearing in City Hall tomorrow afternoon. This will focus on escape of Edward P. Simpson, now waiting trial on charges of killing a Newton policeman.

The Council will call as witnesses, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon.

Members of the Council were accompanied on their inspection tour by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction. A photographer took pictures of the cell occupied by Simpson prior to his escape.

Ocean Travel Rush Nears End

The greatest ocean travel season in Boston since pre-depression days will come to its nominal end on Sunday when two trans-Atlantic liners come into port with more than 2000 returning vacationists and others.

The Anchor liner Caledonia, due on Sunday morning from Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry, has 1159 passengers aboard, including 161 for Boston, according to radio advices received today, while the Franconia of the Cunard-White Star line is bringing 907 from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, with 292 of them for Boston. She is due to dock at 7:30 a. m.

Racing Board Reports Denied

Reports that William P. "Hiker" Joy of Milton would be appointed to the State Racing Commission to replace Thomas F. Cassidy of Westfield were dispelled today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

"I have a high regard for Mr. Joy, but as long as Mr. Cassidy can perform his duties he will be reappointed," the Governor said.

Mr. Cassidy's appointment is due to expire Dec. 31, and because for some time he has been indisposed, it was rumored that he was to be succeeded. He was appointed two years ago by former Gov. James M. Curley.

Mr. Joy is at present serving his fifth season as head football coach at Canisius College.

N. E. Building Boom Forecast

A building boom in New England was forecast this morning by shipping men surveying the great influx of Pacific coast lumber reaching the Port of Boston.

For several weeks the Wiggin Terminal in the Mystic River, which is equipped to handle 2,000,000 feet of lumber a day, has been taxed to the utmost, and practically every ship arriving from California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia has brought lumber as at least part of its cargo.

Today the steamer Windrush is discharging 500,000 feet of lumber at the Wiggin Terminal.

The peak of the movement was reached in July when more than 22,000,000 feet was brought to Boston, but the shipments have been holding up well since then.

The flow of lumber to Boston was held up during the marine strike last winter and for some weeks after, when all available space was required to carry foodstuffs and other goods requiring immediate handling. Lumber men state that they have only recently been able to catch up with orders which accumulated because of the strike.

Trawler Billow Ready for Junking

Back in the peaceful days of 1913—before the World War—a fine new steam trawler slid down the ways at the Fore River Shipyards, Quincy, and entered the service of the Forty Fathom Fisheries. Today that vessel is tied up at Portland, Maine, ready to be broken into proper scrap iron sizes for shipment overseas.

It is the Billow—noted harvester of the sea—a craft that plowed its way regularly through green water of storm and blue of calm, to the fishing banks off New England and Nova Scotia. The Billow made 596 trips to the banks through winter and summer, the crew of 19 men braving all sorts of weather to keep the craft on regular schedule.

About a year ago the Billow, belonging to the Forty Fathom Fisheries, was sold to be broken up for junk. She went to Portland yesterday at the end of a tow line.

Somerville Opens Road Safety Drive

The Somerville Traffic Commission, organized this year by Mayor Leslie E. Knox, revealed today that in a safety drive during the last few days, out of 1500 automobiles that were stopped for minor infractions of motor vehicle laws, only two of them were residents of this city. Most of the cars stopped were traveling on the Northern Artery.

The commission, in co-operation with the police and Registry of Motor Vehicle inspectors has been making an effort to reduce the number of accidents in the city. Somerville has now the distinction of being one of a very few New England cities to reduce the total of fatalities by automobile accidents under last year.

Registry inspectors reported that 50 of those stopped were speeding at more than 50 miles an hour along a congested, closely intersected street. Someville officials stated they were seeking to establish a reputation for strict enforcement of traffic laws as the medium for accomplishing a reduction of traffic offenses.

Price of Milk To Consumers Likely to Rise

AAA Hearing Is Held to Determine Wisdom of Aiding the Farmer

Success Expected

Greater Boston families were today confronted with a prospective increase in the price of milk as Massachusetts farmers left their pastures to appeal to AAA representatives assembled in Boston for a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

Although little specific mention was made at the conference of an increase in the milk price to consumers, experience gave the assembled delegates reason to infer that when farmers win their recurring battles for higher prices paid to them by large in-town dealers, the dealers invariably pass the added cost burden along to the third party in the dairy equation . . . the consumer.

Aside from the consumer significance of the conference, there were other factors in the turbulent dairy industry of growing importance to dealers, producers and consumers as the gavel was raised by E. O. Mather, presiding officer and special representative of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Plight of Farmers

Facing the Federal delegates was the prospect of long-drawn-out discussions over the plight of farmers unable to pay their taxes, the need for changes in the dairy marketing system to wipe out inherent evils latent in the business for many years and the possibility that dealers would raise vigorous objections to a price rise that might mitigate against the highly promising increase of milk consumption in the Boston market.

But no such outbursts were shown either by farmers or dealers. Instead, AAA officials, who included Paul Miller and Samuel W. Tator, former federal milk administrator for the Boston market, were surprised at a complete lack of aggressiveness from long-time opposing factions in the dairy field, which was construed by some of the dairy experts to mean a more co-operative attitude and a willingness to leave judgment on the proposed price rise to the intelligence of federal authorities. These officials have been called in by producers to help smooth out the wrinkles in a dairy marketing system that have resulted in destructive price wars, dealer boycotts and low prices to farmers.

Gave Reasons

Farmers quietly gave their reasons for demanding a price rise at this time as: Increased prices of grain; increased consumption of dairy products; high inspection standards and lowered production.

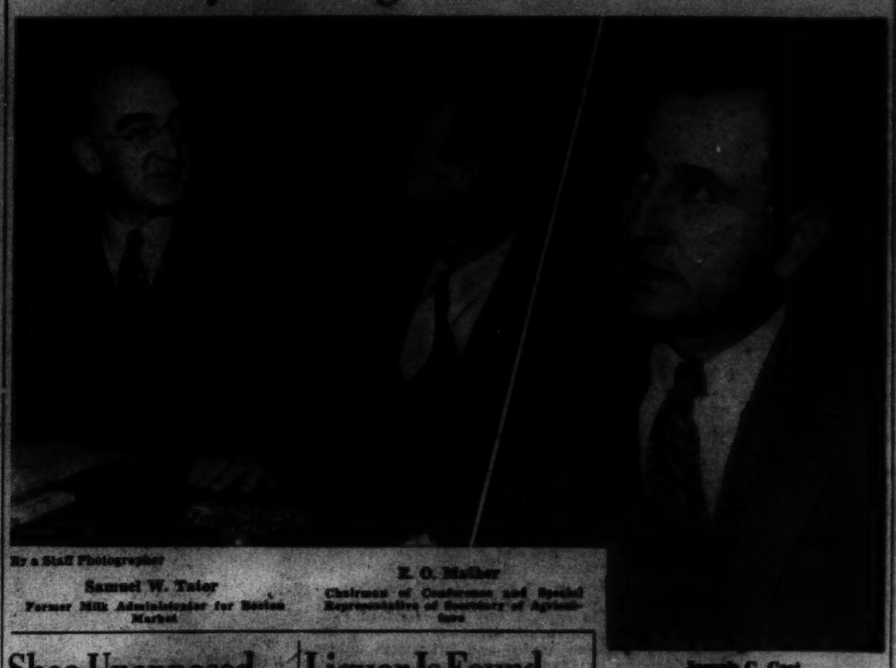
Milk consumption for the month of August, according to figures presented by the New England Milk producers Association, was 31,680 more quarts per day than last year in Metropolitan Boston. For July, the consumption was nearly 27,000 more quarts a day than the corresponding month of a year ago. Other months this summer showed a proportionate advance in consumption, due in large part to the unusually warm weather.

Farmers insisted that these evidences of improved business should be reflected in their checks, whereas they claimed to be still getting last spring's price of seven cents a quart from which they must deduct taxes, transportation costs and co-operative dues.

Judge William O'Brien, chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board, declared that farmers had been discriminated against in the past and that today the farmers' plight was worse with shorter hours in the city attracting youth away from the 12-hour day on the farm.

Joseph B. Ely, former governor of Massachusetts, representing restauran' owners, warned that a price rise would tend to reduce consumption and build up the surplus of unsold fluid milk which must go into the production of dairy by-products bringing a less-than-fluid-milk price to farmers.

Adjudicating the Milk Situation



By a Staff Photographer

Samuel W. Tator, Former Milk Administrator for Boston Market

E. O. Mather, Chairman of Conference and Special Representative of Secretary of Agriculture

Joseph C. Carr, Massachusetts Milk Administrator

Shea Unopposed As A. F. of L. Head In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—Thomas J. Shea, president, and John J. Egan, secretary-treasurer, of the Connecticut Federation of Labor entered the nominations today at the annual convention unopposed for re-election.

Contests were centered about the seven vice-presidential posts with incumbents seeking re-election in only three of them.

As the third day of the conclave began delegates still had ringing in their ears charges by Frank P. Fenton, New England representative of the American Federation of Labor, that John L. Lewis had "an ulterior motive."

Addressing the sessions late yesterday, Mr. Fenton said further that "it is possible" the leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization had dictatorial ambitions as well.

Saying that Mr. Lewis "doesn't believe in Democracy," the speaker told delegates:

"It is possible that John L. Lewis is bitten with the bug that if Hitler, a paperhanger, is dictator of Germany, that John L. Lewis, a coal miner, might be dictator of America."

The organizer, who came to the convention as the representative of William Green of the A. F. of L. 24 hours after delegates ousted 4000 members affiliated with the C. I. O. from their ranks, said "certain people in this country are looking for power, not to consolidate the trade union movement."

"I want to say to you that I believe today there is an ulterior motive in John L. Lewis; that there is an ulterior motive when the Communists of America have openly endorsed him."

Maritime Men Mobilize for Golf

Shipping men evacuated Boston today!

Executives of steamship lines, rallied under leadership of Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, left for New London, Conn. to do battle on the green with the New York Maritime Exchange members for golf honors.

The trophy, put up by the New York Exchange, is to be played for annually until permanent possession is won by three victories for one team out of five tournaments. The trophy is known as the Capt. J. C. Reichert trophy, named after a former chairman of the New York golf committee.

Boston's team today includes Edward S. Stimpson, former Massachusetts state golf champion.

Liquor Is Found Factor in Motor Crashes at Night

Drunken driving, apparently, is not included in the general claim made in the report this week of the Distilled Spirits Institute that crime has decreased since prohibition repeal. The Massachusetts Safety Council in a report upon highway accidents at night stated last night that liquor is a factor in more than 25 per cent of all fatalities on Massachusetts roads after sunset.

The increasing hazard presented by drunken pedestrians was also mentioned by the council as it called upon police officials and safety organizations throughout the Commonwealth to join a night highway safety drive. Of 272 pedestrians killed on the roads of the State last year, 34 had been drinking liquor, it was shown.

In New Hampshire this summer the State Liquor Commission in a booklet of facts and conclusions issued by it, reported an "astounding increase" in the number of drunken drivers operating motor vehicles on the highways of that State since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Same in Philadelphia

Typical of the results of surveys in other parts of the country was a recent report issued by the Keystone Automobile Club of Philadelphia, in which it was stated that "drunken motorists' fatalities have increased every year."

"All doubt should be dispelled," said this report, which was printed in the Keystone Motorist, official organ of the club, "by the record of operators license revocations in Pennsylvania during the first four months and 10 days of 1937. Out of a total of 1899 license revocations, 1406 were denied the privilege of operating motor vehicles because of intoxication.

"Such truly astonishing figures leave little room for argument. The situation is one of the utmost gravity and sooner or later must be faced. The vast majority of motorists who make legitimate use of the highways have a right to expect protection from the irresponsible element."

Some Danger Hours

The Massachusetts Safety Council report showed that drunken drivers are most in evidence between midnight and 4 a. m., while drunken pedestrians constitute a hazard rather earlier in the night hours.

In the 272 pedestrian fatalities in Massachusetts last year drunken pedestrians were involved in 34 cases and drunken drivers in 25 cases. Other accidents were reported to be the result of the tendency of intoxicated passengers to crowd into the front seats of cars, interfering with their operation by the drivers.

Highway fatalities in the daytime hours are decreasing in Massachusetts, the council stated, but fatal accidents at night increased from 489 in 1935 to 524 in 1936.

In the opinion of Frank A. Goodwin, the use of low beams on headlights, which illuminate only a small distance ahead of the car, is responsible for many of these accidents.

Care in Using Low Beams

When the low beams are used, he declares, cars should be operated at a low enough speed to permit complete stoppage within the distance clearly illuminated.

The survey of the night driving situation was made by a special committee appointed by General John H. Sherburne, president of the Safety Council. It is headed by Col. Robert C. Eddy of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Since nearly two thirds of the pedestrians involved in fatal night accidents on the highways were elderly persons, according to the report of the committee, the Safety Council recommends "instruction or, that failing, the enactment of a special curfew law by which the elderly pedestrian, and especially those with defective vision or hearing, or whose judgment in estimating speed at night is poor, should be restrained from crossing the street after sundown in the face of oncoming motor traffic, unless attended by a younger person."

Larger Colby Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, Sept. 9—A record freshman enrollment is expected this fall at Colby College, according to the number of students who have applied for admission. To accommodate the overflow of freshman women, it was announced by Dean of Women Ninetta M. Runnals that Colby has leased a house which is being fitted to accommodate from 15 to 18 additional girls.

Double-Headed Teacher Service Stirs Controversy

GROTON, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—Two women teachers faced each other for the second day today across a tiny classroom of Center Groton's little white school house—each certain that she alone had the legal right to instruct the 22 pupils.

Mrs. Hazel Bucklyn of Mystic was appointed by Dudley Brown, committeeman for Groton's third school district, and at the same time the town board of education named Miss Ellen Innes of Stonington.

In the resulting confusion on the opening day of school yesterday the mixed class got a double dose of education but the teachers themselves were peaceful about it all.

Two state troopers, James Reardon and William MacKenzie, who at the behest of S. B. Butler, the school superintendent, visited the scene, were warned by Mr. Brown to get a warrant before they entered the building.

And the troopers took his advice, too, deciding it was more a civil than a criminal matter anyway.

Mr. Brown settled himself on the school house steps ready to defend his appointee should the occasion warrant. He said it was as well to do that as anything since he didn't have to work all week.

The trouble started with a difference of opinion as to who has the right to make teacher appointments in Groton.

Superintendent Butler, backer of Miss Innes, maintains that he is legally empowered to submit a list of nominations from which the committeeman must select the teacher.

Mr. Brown, on the other hand, contends he alone has the right to make appointments.

"No teacher is legally appointed," Mr. Butler said, "unless she is appointed by both the superintendent and the committeeman."

And to back up what he said he declared there was a state board of education ruling to that effect.

Mr. Butler said he and Mr. Brown failed to agree on any candidate for the lower class in the two-room district school

Perkins School Plans to Honor Laura Bridgman

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 9 (AP)—Trustees of Perkins Institution and the Massachusetts School for the Blind today approved plans for observing the 100th anniversary of admission to Perkins of Laura Bridgman, the first deaf, dumb and blind person to be taught the use of language.

A tablet will be placed on the Hanover, N. H., home from which Laura came to the school Oct. 4, 1837, and new quarters for the work now being done at the school will be dedicated.

The trustees hoped to have Helen Keller, famous student of the institution, join in the dedication of the tablet. They are now awaiting word from her before finally deciding upon the date.

Laura was brought to the institution through the efforts of kindly Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, whose pity was aroused upon hearing of the child, who besides being deaf, dumb and blind, also was deficient in the senses of taste and smell.

Reaching her imprisoned mind and instructing her in the use of language was one of the greatest of educational achievements. More important than the progress Laura made was the devising of methods which made possible the education of others deprived of two or more senses. During the intervening century such progress has been made that pupils now at Perkins are taught to speak fluently, to hear through vibration, and to carry on regular school work.

Charles Dickens, on a visit to Perkins, was so impressed by Laura's work that he devoted many pages describing it in his "American Notes." The reading of this volume some 40 years later led the mother of Helen Keller to write to Perkins. It was arranged for Anne Sullivan, graduating that year from Perkins, to go to the Kellers' Alabama home to begin the relationship between these two women that has been one of the most notable in history.

Quinn Orders O'Hara Arrest; Libel Charged

R. I. Governor Takes Action as the Ouster Case Is Pressed in Court

McCoy Wavering

Court Adjourns Leaving the Date for a Decision Entirely Indefinite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 9—Gov. Robert E. Quinn at noon today formally ordered the arrest of Walter E. O'Hara, publisher of the Providence Star-Tribune and managing director of Narragansett race track, on charges of criminal libel and blasphemy.

The order came as Mr. O'Hara was in the Supreme Court room, defending himself against charges brought by the State Racing Commission, and as evidence appeared elsewhere that the promoter's chief political ally, Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, of Pawtucket, R. I., had withdrawn his support of Mr. O'Hara.

The Governor instructed Attorney-General John P. Hartigan to have Mr. O'Hara taken into custody as a result of statements, published in an extra edition of Mr. O'Hara's newspaper last midnight, which the Governor described as "libellous and scurrilous."

After conferences had been held throughout the morning between the Governor and officials of the Attorney-General's office, a warrant was sworn out by the Attorney-General's office, and deputies of Sheriff Phillip E. Quinn prepared, in co-operation with the State police, to serve it upon the publisher.

Left Courtroom

At the end of the hearing before the Supreme Court, however, Mr. O'Hara left the courtroom with Mrs. O'Hara and Mayor McCoy without being molested. Presumably he went direct to the race track.

Chief Justice Edmund Flynn announced, after both sides had used up their allotted time, that the court was adjourned to "reconvene in accordance with law." In other words, he left the date of a decision entirely indefinite.

The fact that deputies of Sheriff Quinn, who is friendly with Mayor McCoy, co-operated in serving the warrant was regarded in political circles as an indication that Mr. McCoy had withdrawn from his previous political alliance with the race track manager.

Another bit of evidence pointing toward this conclusion was the withdrawal of Pawtucket police from duty at the race track at 2 a. m. Previously, the police had been continuously at the track, forming a virtual bodyguard for Mr. O'Hara.

Answering Charges

In announcing his intention to arrest Mr. O'Hara on a charge of criminal libel, Governor Quinn declared of the racing promoter: "I promise to drive him out of Rhode Island."

The edition of the Star-Tribune, which contained the alleged libellous statements, devoted its first page to answering six charges, in addition to those before the Supreme Court, brought last night by the racing commission against the Narragansett Racing Association.

The paper went beyond a mere denial of the charges, however, and in bold-face type attacked the Governor, personally.

The most serious of the six charges, which Mr. O'Hara denied, was that the association had "unlawfully appropriated to its own use large sums of money belonging to the holders of winning tickets who had failed to cash the same."

Mr. O'Hara's statement in the Star-Tribune, which is an afternoon paper, asserted the association had ample funds to meet all claims of ticketholders.

Hearing on Charges

A hearing on the charges will be held tomorrow by the racing commission, at which time the association will be required to show cause why its license should not be revoked. Revocation or suspension of the license would mean temporary closing of the track.

The case before the Supreme Court centered on the racing commission's order of last Saturday that Mr. O'Hara be removed as managing director of the track for allegedly interfering with a steward and discriminating against a reporter for a paper competing with his own.

American Disputes Official Report On Bahama Isle Riot

NASSAU, Bahamas, Sept. 9 (AP)—Josiah Erickson took issue today with the official report of Commissioner Dudley Arthur Fields blaming two men for the disorder at Great Inagua Island which caused Mr. Erickson, the commissioner and a dozen others to flee to Cuba.

Mr. Erickson said George and Willis Duvalier, for whom murder and arson warrants have been issued, did most of the damage but that they were only a part of a large gang.

"Anybody claiming only two men were involved," he said, "is either unintelligent or is attempting to make the situation appear what it is not."

Asked why he could not have killed or captured the Duvaliers, the American replied:

"We are private citizens and not Bahamas police. We did more than our share in rescuing the commissioner and the police corporal."

Mr. Erickson, who operates a salt factory on the island, flew here to meet his father arriving from Boston.

Connecticut Adds Three More Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9—As another school year opens three new colleges take their place this week in Connecticut's numerous company of collegiate institutions. State normal schools at New Haven, Willimantic and Danbury open their doors this fall as state teachers' colleges.

The State Board of Education, which operates the teacher training institutions, lost a four-year fight in the last General Assembly session to keep the Teachers' College of Connecticut at New Britain the only four-year teacher training school. Now it has rearranged its budget, its curricula and its teaching staffs

The Week in Connecticut

to provide four-year courses at each of the four schools.

Without four years of training and a bachelor's degree no girl (or boy) can get a teaching job in Connecticut, even in a one-room rural school. The new policy of running four teacher training colleges will enable students in all sections of the state to get their college courses near their homes.

In the four teachers' colleges already mentioned the state pays the entire cost of training. There is no tuition for Connecticut residents who want professional training for the education field.

With legislative sanction, there opens in Hartford this fall a new junior college, an outgrowth of the Hillyer School operated by the Hartford Y. M. C. A., and offering the equivalent of two years of college work in night classes. In New Haven there are already two junior colleges, in Bridgeport one.

Making higher education more easily available to a limited group of Hartford girls, Mt. Holyoke in Hartford, now getting beyond the experimental stage, will operate again this year at the Hartford Y. W. C. A. The first year of a college course is given here with instruction from both local teachers and members of the Mt. Holyoke College faculty. Girls then go on to complete their course in residence at Northampton, Mass.

The Hartford College of Law, admitting students with two years of collegeiate work, is now operating both day and night schools, and beginning to attract students not only locally but outside Connecticut.

Experimentally, the Hartford Council of Social Agencies starts this month a year's program of professional courses for social workers, on the graduate school level.

* * *

Delicate Issue

Dr. Ernest W. Butterfield, State Commissioner of Education, with eight vacancies for instructors of home economics in Connecticut high schools to fill, found the name of his daughter, Miss Priscilla Butterfield, 1937 Russell Sage graduate, second on the merit system list of candidates. Miss Butterfield had taken the merit system examination for the jobs along with other candidates.

When Dr. Butterfield announced his selections, his daughter's name was missing. He had declined to

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and early Friday, followed by cloudy, probably showers Friday night; slowly rising temperature; moderate variable winds, becoming southwesterly and increasing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably showers in extreme north portion tonight; showers Friday.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer; probably showers by night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair; warmer in the interior tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer, followed by showers by night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh southwest; fair tonight; Friday cloudy with showers over the north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	78	Minneapolis	62	82
Bermuda	80	84	New Orleans	72	94
Chicago	66	80	New York	68	78
Denver	64	88	Norfolk	70	76
Helena	54	80	Philadelphia	66	80
Jacksonville	74	94	St. Louis	70	86
Los Angeles	64	82	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	78	88	Washington	68	76

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Sept. 9.
B—Maximum Sept. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 1 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Friday, 1:37 a. m.; height 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:30 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 2:30 daily with matinee on Thursday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:30 with matinee on Wednesday at 2:20.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 11:25 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Annapolis Salute." 10:10 a. m., 12:56, 3:45, 6:30, 9:30.

Metropolitan—
Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians in "Varsity Show." 10:40 a. m., 1:26, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Stage: Mal Hallett and his orchestra. Also Virginia Lee and Lathrop Bros.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart, Michael Whalen, George Sanders and Cora Witherspoon. 2, 5, 8:05. Also "The Road Back." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Tomorrow: "Crack-Up," with Ralph Morgan, Brian Donlevy, Helen Wood and Thomas Beck. Also "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye, Rubinoff and the Ritz Brothers.

Tremont—
Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll in "On the Avenue." 9:10 a. m., 12:22, 3:35, 6:32, 9:45. Also "Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 10:49 a. m., 2:01, 5:14, 8:11. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn in "Green Light." Also "The Last of the Mohicans," with Bruce Cabot.

Uptown—
"The Road Back," with John King, Richard Cromwell, Slim Summerville, and others. 12:40, 3:50, 6:50, 10. Also "Exclusive," featuring Fred MacMurray, Frances Farmer, Charles Ruggles, Lloyd Noland and Ralph Morgan. 2:30, 5:36, 8:40. Tomorrow: "The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie, and Donald Meek. Also "You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers.

Boston—
Richard Dix in "It Happened in Hollywood," 11 a. m., 2, 5, 8, 10:30. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton, Mitzi Mayfair, Stan Kavanaugh and Buster Shaver.

Fenway and Paramount—
"On Such a Night," with Karen Morley, Grant Richard and Roscoe Karns. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:30, 10:21. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Wild and Woolly," featuring Jane Withers. Fenway: 12:55, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 8:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 9:20.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur," 1, 4:15, 7:45. Also "Lac aux Dames," featuring Simone Simon, 2:45, 6:15, 9:35.

University—
Fred MacMurray and Frances Farmer in "Exclusive," 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Also Joe E. Brown in "Riding on Air," 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Hub—
"Something to Sing About," with James Cagney. Also "Killers of the Sea," narrated by Lowell Thomas. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

State and Orpheum—
"The Good Earth," starring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Broadway Melody of 1938," starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Modern—
"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye, and others. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Michael O'Halloran," with Warren Hull and Wynne Gibson. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Exeter—
Lionel Barrymore and Cecilia Parker in "A Family Affair." 1:50, 4:50, 7:50. Also "New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner and Harriet Hillard. 3:55, 6, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Travels to China and India," "Shanghai Bombed," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Music

WPA Concert—
County Concert Orchestra, Theodore L. Bailey, conducting. Cambridge Community Center, 40 Howard Street, Cambridge. 7:30.

Brookline Shell—
Brass Ensemble and American Folk Singers with Stanley Hassel and Thomas Johnson, conducting. Dean Road, Brookline. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

WPA Concert—
Boston Concert Band under the direction of William Barrington Sargent. Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common. 12.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Saints and Symbols by Mrs. Hayward. 11.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Le Bonheur," "Lac aux Dames"

Two entertaining examples of French film making—"Le Bonheur," with Charles Boyer, and "Lac aux Dames," with Simone Simon—are being offered currently at the Fine Arts Theater, where they opened yesterday. Each serves in its own way to fortify the conviction that in France, as in most other European countries, the cinema is an adult art which seeks adult responses, not a mere imitation of the American product. There are English sub-titles.

Both of the new importations are of a curious nature and both, though essentially romantic in treatment, carry as much of the bitter as they do of the sweet. "Le Bonheur" is the story of an anarchist who, disgusted with maudlin mob devotion, inspired by publicity, to a movie star, shoots the star. The wound does not result fatally and following the trial the two find themselves in love. Ultimately, the anarchist realizes the impossibility of the situation and withdraws.

However preposterous it may sound, the story, based on Henri Bernstein's play, possesses some remarkably effective moments. Our only objection—and this may have resulted from inability to understand the dialogue or from the subtlety of the film itself as easily as from insufficient exposition—was that the anarchist's character at the outset did not seem to justify the suddenness of the crime. The acting of Gaby Morlay, Paulette Dubost, M. Boyer, Michel Simon and others in a well-chosen cast supplied the conviction which the story might otherwise have lacked.

Judged by conventional movie standards, "Lac aux Dames" is an even more curious piece than "Le Bonheur." Obviously, the difficulty here was translating Vicki Baum's novel to the screen. The producers have succeeded surprisingly well, though only suggesting some of the more obvious quirks of the strange characters.

Externally, the plot concerns the amorous difficulties of a handsome young unemployed engineer who has become swimming instructor at a summer resort. In love with one girl, he is found attractive by a number of others, chief of whom is a precocious child named Puck, from an island near by. Her mother is an actress, her father a philosopher. After misunderstandings which almost lead to the drowning of the young instructor, he is reunited with his true love and Puck returns to her island.

Mlle. Simon here offers more justification for having been transported to Hollywood than she has in most of her American roles. As the child-woman, she is wistfully captivating. The producers hit off a large assignment when they chose to film Miss Baum's novel and as a result they have found the chewing a little difficult at times. The story has a jumpy quality which might have been eliminated if they had cut some of the situations. However, it is an interesting picture, with Jean-Pierre Aumont, Mlle. Simon and the child who plays Mats turning in arresting portrayals.

Both films, it should be added, are marked by technical proficiency and good camera work. News and a travel reel about the Riviera complete the program. J. D. B.

Boston Dance Notes

The Contemporary Dance Group have removed their studio from 16 to 38 La Grange Street. The studio will be open for classes early in October.

They plan to bring Anna Sokolow and her Group to Boston for a concert during the season. Miss Sokolow was one of the three Fellows at the Bennington School of the Dance this summer. A former pupil of Martha Graham, she is now one of the brilliant creative dancers of the younger generation.

The Group also plans to bring Anne Dodge here for a series of talks on the work of the American Dancers Association, a combination of various dance organizations, newly formed last spring.

They will present Nadia Chilkovsky, who made a successful Boston appearance under their auspices last winter, in several recitals during the season.

The Dancing Teachers Club of Boston, in its fourteenth annual convention here, is entertaining Mrs. Montie Beach of Houston, Texas, president of the Dancing Masters of America, as guest of honor.

Thomas E. Parson of New York, specialist in social dancing, and Mme. Sonia Serova of New York, teacher of ballet, are among the visitors here to teach new techniques.

Exhibition classes are being held in the Hotel Bradford. Hazel Boone is the convention chairman. M. L.

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Truckers Offer To Submit Strike To Arbitration

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 9 (AP)—Officials of at least 10 trucking concerns in this area awaited today action by an employees' union on their offer to submit strike differences to a third party for settlement.

The announcement that the employers would be willing to use such a method in adjusting grievances came from Myles W. Illingworth, executive secretary of the Motor Truck Association of Connecticut, after a meeting yesterday.

He said that if the union members "don't want it to go to the State Board of Arbitration and Mediation, we're perfectly willing to submit the case to the mayor or any other third party."

The strike was called suddenly Tuesday night by the executive committee of Local 671, Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union during negotiations for 10 cents an hour increase in wages, a closed shop and a longer haul from here to New York.

Mr. Illingworth said the employers voted to leave all trucks idle for the present.

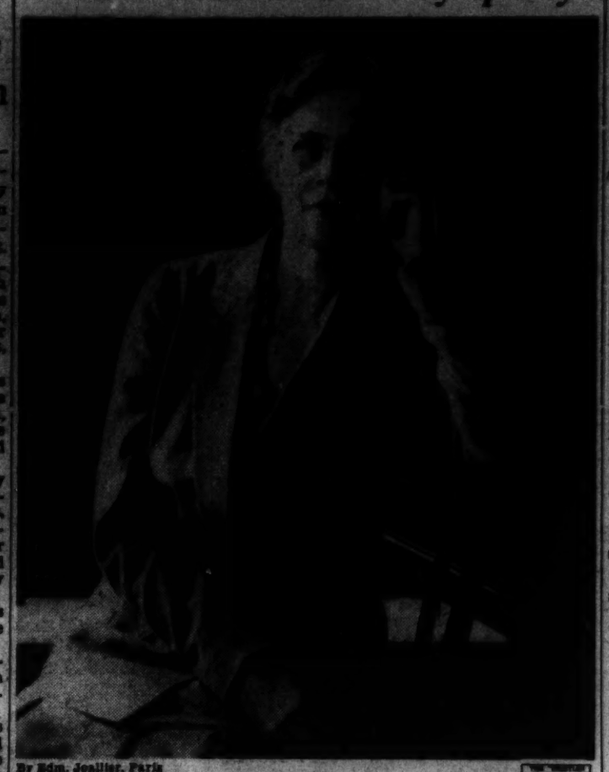
"Freight already in has been distributed and freight out has been returned to the shippers, so the platforms are all clear," he asserted.

He said operators were at a loss to explain why the Hartford local demands 10 cents an hour when the New Haven and Bridgeport unions wanted only five cents.

"We're willing to give this," he said.

With the number of strikers increased from an original 400 to well over 650, John J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the local, said the union will "stand pat."

Woman to Lead Boston Symphony



By Edm. Joaillier, Paris

Nadia Boulanger, Distinguished French Composer and Teacher, Who at the Invitation of Dr. Koussevitzky Will Conduct Fauré's "Requiem" With the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Coming Season. Never Before Has a Musician of Her Sex Been Thus Honored by This Orchestra. Mlle. Boulanger, Who Numbers Some of the Most Noted of the Younger Composers Among Her Pupils, Will Teach Next Winter at Radcliffe and Wellesley. Further Announcements of the Impending Boston Symphony Season Will Be Made Saturday

New Deal Losing People's Support, Treadway Holds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9—The New Deal "is losing the confidence and support of the people", declares Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, ranking minority member of the House ways and means in a statement inserted in an appendix to the Congressional Record. Even members of the president's party in Congress are losing faith in the New Deal and "when an administration loses the support of its own partisans then it must be pretty clear that there is something wrong with it", he asserts.

"Gradually the truth about what has been going on and where we are heading is unfolding. As Lincoln once said: 'I have faith in the people. Let them know the truth and the country will be safe'".

The session just ended is denounced by Mr. Treadway as the greatest do-nothing session in years.

N. H. Surveys Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9—A complete survey of practically every aspect of New Hampshire's recreational facilities, designed to form the basis for a long-range development program, is now being undertaken by the State Planning and Development Commission, it was announced today.

The survey, divided into six sections, includes a review of recreational housing, public and private recreational facilities, recreational water supply areas, roadside conditions, and the economic importance of the recreational business to typical communities.

The housing section, expected to be completed shortly, will provide comprehensive data on the number, type and locations of tourist accommodations, their total capacity and number actually accommodated, number of persons employed, and other information.

The other surveys will include reports on such facilities as camping, hiking, winter sports, bathing places, golf courses, swimming pools, billboards and water supplies.

The commission, according to Frederick P. Clark, planning director, will prepare a long-term program to present to the next legislature, recommending necessary and desirable recreational policies and developments. An advisory committee will be appointed to consider information assembled in the surveys, and to assist in preparation of the program.

Connecticut

(Continued From Page 13)

offer a state position to a member of his family. Already sure of another job in New York State, the commissioner's daughter lost nothing and kept the prestige of a high rating on the Connecticut merit list for teachers.

Tax Exemption

Yale University, making a conciliatory move in its long dispute with the City of New Haven over the exemption from taxes which Yale enjoys on its immensely valuable downtown properties, agreed to restore to the New Haven tax list $300,000 worth of real estate not used for definitely educational purposes. Yale announced it would pursue a "liberal course" in the future in claiming tax exemptions. The university turned down a request from the city that it promise to refrain for 10 years from withdrawing any more real estate from the city tax list.

Old-Age Relief

The 15,000 old-age recipients who since July had feared that the State Welfare Department would cut $1 a week from their awards because of a feared shortage of old-age funds, have been reassured by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. Taking the advice of his budget experts, the Governor said that administrative expenses of the Old-Age Assistance Bureau could be met out of general funds of the state, freeing the entire proceeds of the $3 head tax for old-age assistance to pay actual awards. With this budget change, the Governor said, it "seemed probable" that awards could continue without reduction. The average old-age assistance beneficiary gets $6 a week. Welfare Commissioner Frederic C. Walcott had said the amount would have to be reduced to $5 unless something were done about the budget.

Old Style Upheld

The notion that Connecticut might depart from precedent and put up a modernistic glass-brick exhibition building at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in West Springfield, Mass., was dropped when trustees named to construct the building held their first meeting. General opinion, it was announced, was that Connecticut should stick to the Colonial front architecture followed by Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont with their buildings in the Street of States. The trustees, who must raise $25,000 or more in private subscriptions for the building, will count heavily on Connecticut industrialists for aid.

At the New York World's Fair, Connecticut will participate in a regional exhibit rather than putting on a separate state exhibit, it was agreed when the World's Fair Commission organized. The commission has $40,000 to put into the pot if other New England states subscribe to the idea of a regional display.

Chestnut Trees

State foresters said it might take 50 years, but predicted the recovery of native chestnuts, wiped out 25 years ago by a fungus blight. Stumps of chestnut trees are giving off sprouts that appear sound and vigorous. Some of the new growth is already bearing clumps of burrs.

More Revenue

Tax Commissioner William R. Hackett looked over the first month's returns from the state's increased liquor tax and estimated that it would produce $500,000 more revenue annually than the old law. To unofficial predictors the commissioner's guess looked extremely moderate. In August the new tax law brought in $296,112, which, if continued for 12 months, would amount to $3,500,000 or more. The old law, in the last 12-month period, yielded $2,500,000. Wholesale liquor dealers are the only taxpayers under the new law. Commissioner Hackett, who used to have to keep an eye on 7000 retail liquor dealers if the state was to get its tax money, now need watch only 140 wholesale points.

Gasoline Sales

With money rolling in from liquor taxes, Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor announced that gasoline sales in Connecticut, on which the state collects 3 cents a gallon in taxes, have reached the rate of a million gallons a day. For the first seven months of 1937 gasoline taxes amounted to more than $5,000,000. In July 32,450,328 gallons of gasoline were sold, paying a tax of $973,509.84.

New Super-Road

Public Works Commissioner Robert A. Hurley let motorists know that they might expect to ride over about half of the Merritt Parkway, new super-road through Fairfield County, before winter. Paving will be completed from the New York State line to Norwalk sometime this fall, Mr. Hurley said. The completed stretch of four-lane highway, divided into two strips with a grass plot between, will connect at Norwalk with United States Route 7, carrying traffic north through the Berkshires and western Vermont to Canada. Next year the Merritt Parkway's entire 38 miles will be finished to Stratford.

Schumann's 'Lost' Concerto To Come From London Oct. 20

Behind the Microphone

The first complete performance of Schumann's "lost" violin concerto, a portion of which was given in the "March of Time" program recently, will be heard over the NBC network from London on Oct. 20, it is learned. Yelli d'Arany) will be soloist with the British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor.

The concerto had lain in the archives of the Prussian State Library at Berlin. The composer confided the work, shortly before his passing in 1856, to Joseph Joachim, a personal friend and one of the great violinists of the day. Joachim, before his passing in 1907, deposited the manuscript in the library with instructions that it should not be played until one hundred years after the passing of Schumann. The ban has been lifted, however, and the concerto will be heard at the opening of the 1937-38 music season in London.

Bughouse Rhythm

Listeners who have enjoyed "Bughouse Rhythm," the period which gently "kids" classical music announcers but plays "swing" music, may like to tune it in again tomorrow evening at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, over the NBC-Red network. Local listeners may have to dial WEAF, New York, or some New England station on the same chain.

"Swing" is the topic of "Bughouse Rhythm" tomorrow night and "O. Archibald Presby" will trace its growth and development and the part it plays in the life of the "tired business man." In the course of this narrative "Dr. John Brinker Minskin" will lead his men through "White Heat," "Swinging for the King" and "Mixing in the Brass Section." Martha Murgatroyd, chairman of the Ladies Bughouse Rhythm Auxiliary Clubs of America, will undertake to swell the membership of the club in the program.

Outstanding Talks

Some good talks scheduled for the week of Sept. 12-18 over WQXR, New York City, high fidelity station on a wavelength of 1550 kilocycles:

Sunday, Sept. 12—Ethical Culture Forum: Mark A. McCloskey, New York director, National Youth Administration, and newly appointed director of the Recreational and Community Activities of the Board of Education. Topic: "Youth-Education versus Failure." 11 a. m.

Monday, Sept. 13—World Peaceways Symposium, premiere of new anti-war series: "What Shall We Do About Asia's Wars?", Dr. J. Max Wax, director of research for World Peaceways, chairman; Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers and others, speakers. 6:30 p. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 14—"How the Sino-Japanese War Affects Us," Robert A. Howell, editor of China Today. 6:45 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 15—Mrs. Joseph Urban, director of World Fair exhibits, interviewed by Mrs. Helen Slator on "Designs for Tomorrow." 6:45 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 16—"The Purge in Russia," Norman Thomas, Socialist. 6:45 p. m.

Friday, Sept. 17—"Labor's New Political Role," Dr. Harvey Pinney, professor of government, New York University.

Saturday, Sept. 18—Raoul Querze on "A Gateway to Opera."

A Theater for Mutual

New York visitors may soon watch the programs of the Mutual network when it begins radiocasting from the New Amsterdam Roof Theater on Sunday, Sept. 12. The "Tim and Irene" program will be the first Mutual program to be radiocast from the new studio.

The New Amsterdam once housed the well-known "Midnight Frolics" of Florenz Ziegfeld and many of its stars have been heard since on the radio numbers of times—Eddie Cantor, Leon Errol, Fannie Brice, W. C. Fields and Bert Lahr to mention a few. Later it was utilized by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System. Here Jack Pearl, Rudy Vallee, Ed Wynn, Isham Jones and others skyrocketed to radio fame.

NBC now has the magnificent Radio City studios, while Columbia has reconverted a number of theaters into spectator studios and is preparing to build its own radiocasting center on Park avenue.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Berengaria	Sept. 11	Cherbourg	Sept. 17	Sept. 10 6:00 pm	Sept. 11 6:00 am
*Ile de France	Sept. 11	Plymouth	Sept. 17	Sept. 10 8:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Sept. 11	Gibraltar	Sept. 17	Sept. 10 6:00 pm	Sept. 11 9:00 am
Europa	Sept. 11	Cherbourg	Sept. 17	Sept. 11 1:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro	Sept. 16	Sept. 11 4:00 pm	Sept. 11 8:00 pm
Manulani	San Francisco	Sept. 28	Sept. 23 4:00 pm	Sept. 23 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Sept. 29	Sept. 24 4:00 pm	Sept. 24 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Asia	Victoria	Sept. 18	Sept. 13 4:00 pm	Sept. 13 8:00 pm

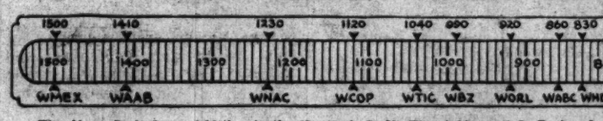
‡Special address. *France. Other countries special address. †Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

The Monitor Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Polo preview	"Lucille and Lanny"	Tennis summary	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Network sports	NBC vocal recital	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 Tennis summary	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloists		Sport reports	Football Roundup	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Tennis summary	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Lewis Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Sweet Music"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 "Nicolai Berezowski Takes the Baton"; Columbia Concert Orchestra	"Gun Smoke Law": western drama	Police Hour: Burgess Meredith; Margaret Perry; Beatrice Lillie; soloists; orchestra	Music by Lindsay McPhail: soloists; orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15	Helen Traubel, soprano;		B. Cummins' Orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
8:30			B. Cummins' Orchestra	Dance orchestra
8:45			B. Cummins' Orchestra	Evening musicale
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Green Brothers' marimba orchestra	Charles Winninger with Show Boat: comedy; Bert Wheeler; soloists; orchestra	Political talk	"Blues Serenade"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour			Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival		"Sinfonietta": orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival		"Sinfonietta": orch.	Songs and patter
10:00 "Your Adventure": Floyd Gibbons	NBC Night Club	Music Hall: Bob Burns; May Robson; Charlie Ruggles; Ray Middleton; chorus; orchestra	"Witch's Tale": sketch	"Classical Album"
10:15	NBC Night Club		"Witch's Tale": sketch	Frank Ward's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	NBC Night Club		Musical Revue: vocal	"Musical Silhouettes"
10:45 Dramatized news	NBC Night Club		soloists; chorus; Josef	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 G. Olsen's Orch	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 G. Olsen's Orch	Eddie Varsos's Orch.	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Variations: music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins": sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Music of the Masters
10:30 CBS piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dramatic sketch;	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 popular soloists	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming	News Service	Van Clemens, songs
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns.	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	Information Service	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Network speaker	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show: soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Network speaker	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Zimbler string quartet	Organ recital	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: soloists;	"The Hemingways"	Consumers' talk	"The Playgoer"
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch: Homesteaders	Show Time Matinee	Sport reports	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Show Time Matinee	Sport reports	"Street Forum"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	"Matinee Musicale"	Sport reports	"Pages From the Classical Album"
2:45 National men's and	Home Forum: talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	
3:00 women's tennis	Radio Guild drama:	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 singles from	"Sowing of the Wind"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Forest Hills, L. I.,	Radio Guild drama:	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45 by Ted Husing	"Sowing of the Wind"	"The O'Neills": sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee: variety	Joan Edwards, songs	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Piano soloist	"Lucille and Lanny"	Talk: vocalist	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Three Treys: vocal	Organ recital	"While the City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Tennis summary	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Little Show: soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"		Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String band
7:15 Continental Music	Tennis summary	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Chemistry of Today	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk: Bill Cunningham	Local speaker	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; or.	Campbell's Royalists	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's	Humorous talk	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	Elsa Schallert		Shamrocks - All - Stars	"The Editor Speaks"
8:30 Alice Fay, songs	"Death Valley Days":		football game	Music of the Masters
8:45	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	Shamrocks - All - Stars	Jack Ward, soloist
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	"Believe It or Not":	"Waltz Time": Frank	football game	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic; musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Shamrocks - All - Stars	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos:	American Institute of	Court of Human Rela-	football game	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Banking: talks	tions: sketch	Shamrocks - All - Stars	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Songshop": Kitty	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter": sketch	football game	Jane Clifton, songs
10:15 Carlisle; Ona	vocal soloists	"First Nighter": sketch	Shamrocks-All-Stars	David McSweeney, songs
10:30 Hasenschaem's Or.	Liedersingers: quartet	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time": drama-	Dance orchestra
10:45 Constitution: talk	"Stringing Along"	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Nye Mayhews' Orchestra	Day's End; organist
11:30 J. Marshard's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Russ Morgan's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	W. Bryant's Orchestra
11:45 J. Marshard's Orch.	Eddie Varsos's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	W. Bryant's Orchestra

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N. H. Cost of Old Age Aid Rises As Relief Cases Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 9—While the number of cases and the cost of regular direct relief in New Hampshire has been showing a steady decline for a number of months, the reverse is true of the number of cases and the cost of old-age assistance.

In July the percentage of the State's population on direct relief had declined to 5.66 per cent as compared with 6.05 per cent for June. But in July the number of people receiving old-age assistance reached 3495, the largest figure since such assistance was started in February, 1936.

For the first seven months of this year the cost of carrying out the old-age assistance program was $513,071 as compared with $638,889 for the entire 11 months that such aid was granted last year. For February, 1936, the first month of the old-age assistance program, 2210 in the State were given aid and this number has climbed steadily until the record high figure was established in July. The steady increase in the rolls is attributed to the fact that more eligible people are constantly becoming acquainted with the program.

The relief burden for the various cities, towns and counties of the state is being somewhat relieved as of the first of this month when the new state relief setup went into effect. This provides that until the end of next June, or such previous date as the appropriation may be depleted, that the state will reimburse the cities, towns and counties to the extent of 20 per cent of their expenses for regular direct relief and 25 per cent of the sums used for old-age assistance.

The various local governments have been receiving no aid from the state for a number of months. For a year and a half, up to the first of 1937, the state reimbursed the cities, towns and counties to the extent of 50 per cent of expenditures for regular direct relief. Though the appropriation for this purpose had been expected to last until the end of June, it had been used so fast that beginning the first of the calendar year the rate of state assistance was cut to 33⅓ per cent and a few months later was ended. So for about four months the local communities have been on their own, as far as handling the cost of relief is concerned.

There was strong sentiment in the recent session of the State Legislature to continue the program of letting the local governmental units handle their own relief problems but another group felt that the burden should not be returned all at once so the program now in effect was devised.

Old Colony Line Divorce Urged

(Continued From Page 11)

mittee seeks more favorable treatment than the reorganization plan provides for several banks in Boston, New York and Springfield which hold around $14,000,000 of New Haven notes.

From another quarter comes a proposal, not yet before the reorganization hearings, that the Providence and Worcester road be separated from the New Haven in order that the former may be given benefit, at Worcester, of the Boston and Albany and Boston and Maine roads.

From Rhode Island

This request is from the state of Rhode Island which feels that the New Haven, the only railroad in the state, is smothering its commerce by deliberate "monopolistic" prevention of competition.

The application is filed under the head of New England railroad consolidation and therefore is not a reorganization matter except as the ICC can determine, in approving any reorganization plan, to adopt the request.

The New Haven reorganization proposal provides for issuance of the following new securities in exchange for existing ones: Four per cent fixed interest bonds maturing in 1972 with principal and interest guaranteed, 4 per cent income bonds maturing in 1982 with principal only guaranteed, 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock with interest payable when earned, 2 per cent second preferred stock with interest payable when earned and with an additional 3 per cent interest when and if the common stock pays that much, and common stock to be issued five shares for each four of the present preferred stock and one share for each five of the present common stock.

It is in the plans for exchanging present issues for new ones that criticism is being encountered.

At the moment the proposal to divorce the Old Colony from the New Haven is holding the spotlight here. The Old Colony controls the Boston and Providence line, a vital link in the New Haven's shore line route to New York, the Back Bay station in Boston and other vital assets which the New Haven regards as essential. The New Haven could for $3,000,000 improve an alternate line between Providence and Boston, via Valley Falls, Adamsdale and Franklin, entering Boston over the New England railroad line. But this road would be three miles longer and would have sharper grades and curves and New Haven officials predict the result would be loss of much Boston-New York passenger traffic to the Boston and Albany via Springfield.

Skating and Marching, Tastiest in Movie Fare

Only Boston holdover bill gives wholesome cheer; nine-ton glass curtain stars in new 'Broadway melody; Fred Waring and his band in 'Varsity Show.'

Movies of Moment

Both because it is the only holdover on current Boston screens and also because it provides one of the best three hours of family entertainment we have seen, this column takes the opportunity once more of calling attention to the twin bill of "Thin Ice" and "Annapolis Salute," at the Keith Memorial Theater. Both films prove what Hollywood can do when it sets itself to wholesome, cheerful entertainment. The task of parents, motion picture improvement societies and educators in selecting worthwhile movies would be greatly lightened if Hollywood could be induced to produce more pictures like these.

"Thin Ice" is, of course, the latest Sonja Henie skating vehicle. It is a better and more amusing concoction than "One in a Million" and the ice ballets are more breathtaking. Tyrone Power, Arthur Treacher, Joan Davis, Sig Rumann and others appear in interludes which hold up very well against the skating numbers. "Annapolis Salute" is a bright new version of the United States Naval Academy story, with schooldays and romance blending nicely. James Ellison, Marsha Hunt, Harry Carey, Van Heflin and Arthur Lake are in the cast.

Loew's Begin New Season

"Broadway Melody of 1938," running for more than two hours and a half and with one of those "immense" Hollywood casts, opens the Loew's State and Orpheum Fall season tomorrow. Topping the roster of players is tapping Eleanor Powell. Among the more important of Miss Powell's associates are Robert Taylor (for romance), George Murphy, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Garland, Raymond Walburn, Willie Howard, Sophie Tucker, Charles Igor Gorin and Robert Benchley.

One of the special effects for the new "Broadway Melody" is provided by a nine-ton glass curtain, 100 feet wide and 120 feet high. By means of a complicated series of hinges, controlled by hydraulic pressure, the curtain was lowered backwards to the floor of the stage to become a series of steps on which Miss Powell, Mr. Murphy and 100 chorus dancers perform a waltz routine. Such is Broadway gone Hollywood.

'Varsity Show' for Met

Also of a musical nature is "Varsity Show," which opens today at the Metropolitan Theater. Highlight of Warner Brother's latest song and dance affair will be provided by Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, crack stage band. Dick Powell, Ted Healy, Lee Dixon, Priscilla and Rosemary Lane, Buck and Bubbles, Walter Catlett, Johnny Davis, Poley McClintock and Roy Atwell are on hand. Not very oddly, the story is about a down-at-heel Broadway producer looking for a show.

Seconding the celluloid syncopation of Messrs. Waring et al is Mal Hallet, who, with his band, heads the stage presentation.

Other Film News

Scenes from the Mississippi floods furnish the background for "On Such a Night," one of the two first-run films opening today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. The story is a drama of gangsters, an innocent man falsely convicted of murder, the woman who sacrifices her career to save him, and a crusading newspaper reporter. Eduardo Ciannelli, Karen Morley, Roscoe Karns and Grant Richards are the foursome. Also on the program is "Wild and Woolly," in which Jane Withers does her best not to belie the title. Walter Brennan, Pauline Moore, Berton Churchill, Carl "Alfalfa" Switzer and Jackie Searl appear.

Stan Kavanaugh, juggler extraordinary and comedian; Mitzi Mayfair, who has danced in a number of Broadway productions, and Ina Ray Hutton with her all-girl band are the featured attractions on the stage of the Keith Boston Theater this week. Richard Dix is the star of the screen offering, "It Happened in Hollywood."

"The Life of Emile Zola," continues at the Colonial Theater for its two-a-day engagement. One of the few films which manage to live up to the screen's potentialities. The events of the story gain added dramatic interest from the fact that they formed such recent history. Captain Alfred Dreyfus, Lucie Dreyfus, Georges Clemenceau, Major Walsin-Esterhazy, Anatole France and Paul Cézanne are some of the characters who move through the drama. William Dieterle directed the film, which stars Paul Muni and features Gale Sondergaard, Joseph Schildraut, Gloria Holden, Donald Crisp, Henry O'Neil, Louis Calhern and Morris Carnovsky.

"The Life of Emile Zola" is also being shown at the Wellesley Hills Playhouse.

The Coronation pictures in technicolor are to be shown at the South Station Theater, beginning Sept. 24.

Old Characters in New Guise

Upper—Simone Simon in "Lac aux Dames" ("Ladies' Lake"). Lower—Eleanor Powell and Billy Gilbert in "Broadway Melody of 1938"

Causing Thrills and Laughs

Upper—Buck and Bubbles in "Varsity Show." Lower—Carl "Alfalfa" Switzer in "Wild and Woolly"

Cunner Fishing Is Resumed After Lapse of Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 9—The lowly cunner has returned to favor this summer along the Maine coast as a very desirable food fish. The cunner was once a favorite pan fish and in the late 70's the annual catch of the small boats fishing out of Boston was estimated at close to 300,000 pounds. But somehow the demand fell off and little was heard of them for several years. This season, however, nearly all Maine fish markets are featuring them again.

In 1874 and 1875 quite a fleet of so-called Galway sloops, manned by Irish fishermen, sailed out of Boston catching cunners for market. Their boats were built at Essex, Gloucester and other points along the Massachusetts coast from models of Irish fishing craft. Big able vessels they were, 30 to 40 feet long, beamy, "long-legged" and with heavy keels.

Their skippers fished off Minot's Light ledges, The Thieves, Strawberry Hill and other outer ledges where cunners abounded. They were sold under the name of sea perch. Other names given them by the United States Bureau of Fisheries are nippers, mummychug, bergall, chogset and wharf-fish. But more and more the generally accepted name is cunner.

These fish are abundant along the Atlantic coast of North America and the offshore banks from Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence south in great numbers to New Jersey, and occasionally as far as the mouth of Chesapeake Bay. An adult cunner will average from six to ten inches and weigh under half a pound. Yet away from the shore in deeper waters they frequently run as long as 12 to 15 inches and weigh two pounds or even more.

To describe their color would be to list nearly all the hues of the rainbow. As a rule, however, the upper parts range between dark or reddish brown, with a distinct bluish cast curiously mottled. Fish caught over a mud bottom are often deep sepia, while near the rocky shores, living among the red seaweeds, cunners are sure to be reddish or of a rusty tone. Off in the deep waters of the fishing banks the otter trawlers frequently bring up cunners that are almost as red as the bream or rosefish.

The great body of cunners habits the shore waters. They are omnivorous and always hungry. Doubtless they deserve to be classed as scavengers, as they are none too particular what they eat. For that matter, neither is the succulent lobster. Just why cunners ever went out of favor as a market fish is unexplained. Skinned and fried a delicate brown, they are of excellent flavor, and remind of the smallmouth bass of fresh water.

Cross-Word Puzzles Make Crochet Patterns

WEST HARTFORD, Conn.—Mrs. William Prutting accidentally found a new use for cross-word puzzles.

Looking at one without the aid of glasses she habitually wears, Mrs. Prutting called to a neighbor to admire the new crochet pattern she had found in the newspaper.

The neighbor set Mrs. Prutting aright but the elderly woman decided to go ahead, anyway. Now she has two holders crocheted from cross-word puzzle patterns—and very pretty they are, too.

Hamilton to Fire Opening Gun for The G. O. P. Drive in N. E.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CASTLE, N. H., Sept. 9—John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will shoot the opening gun in the 1938 battle of his party for New England Congressional seats when he addresses the New England Young Republicans in conference at the Hotel Wentworth-by-the-Sea, here, Saturday.

The conference will get underway Friday and will continue through Sunday. J. Kenneth Bradley of Bridgeport, Conn., national chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, and Wallace Stearns of Boston, New England president and eastern director, will also address the conference.

Worcester G. O. P. in Harmony As City Primaries Approach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9—For the first time within the memory of the city's oldest political observers, nominations for the municipal primaries Oct. 5, closed last Saturday with no contests for the three major offices in the Republican party.

This unprecedented situation was brought about through the efforts of both state and local Republican leaders, who pointed out the necessity of bringing the city back into Republican control, and emphasized that this could be done only through the utmost harmony within the party's ranks.

Up until about ten years ago, Worcester and Worcester County were regarded as the very hub of Republicanism in Massachusetts. It was only about six years ago that a Democrat was elected to a county office for the first time in history, where, up until ten years ago, Democratic mayors were few and far between.

But a gradual breaking away of certain racial elements from the Republican Party, which had been noticeable for some time, became almost a stampede with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. At the state elections last year, the Democrats for the first time won the offices of County Treasurer, Clerk of Courts, Register of Probate and one of the three county commissioners. A Democrat had been elected Sheriff for the first time four years ago. At a special city election for the office of mayor last October, to elect a successor to the late Walter J. Cookson (R), who passed on while in office, a Democrat was victorious.

Convinced that a number of bitter contests in the Republican party for the major city offices in the past eight years had as much to do with Republican disorganization as did the general Democratic successes throughout the nation, Republican leaders felt that there was little hope of success unless internal dissension could be eliminated. With this in mind, and following meetings of various ward leaders and groups, candidates for the offices of mayor, alderman-at-large and school-committeeman-at-large were decided on and given the nomination without a contest. The success of this move on the part of the leaders is all the more extraordinary in view of the fact that a record number of candidates are seeking nominations for seats in the Common Council and Board of Aldermen.

The importance of Republican success in Worcester to the future of the party in the state is emphasized by the fact that John D. Hamilton, chairman of th Republican National Committee, is expected to stop in Worcester for a conference with party leaders following the New England Conference of Young Republicans in Portsmouth, N. H., next week end. Republican concern over the situation in Worcester is based on the contention that continued Democratic success in electing a mayor may result in uniting that party to such a degree that it may eventually thank neither president and wrest control of the City Council from the G. O. P.

Although many Democratic leaders felt that in the interests of harmony, Mayor John S. Sullivan, who was elected to fill the unexpired term of a Republican, should have received the nomination without a contest, the Democratic voters will have to decide between the present holder of the office and two more candidates. Democratic contests are listed also for the offices of alderman-at-large and school-committeeman-at-large, as well as for all other minor offices.

Emphasis Placed On Pleasing Women At Brockton Fair

Everything from fashion parades to exhibits of fancy needlework has been planned to please the women at the Brockton Fair Sept. 13 to 18. This year more than ever before Fair authorities have placed special emphasis on features to interest the women.

In a carefully prepared style-show in the Industrial Arts Building every new item in the world of fashion for both women and children will be on display twice daily, from 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. About 75 models including juniors will parade on the runway in a complete style presentation.

Besides cooking-school sessions daily in the Food Show Building under expert tutelage, the women's needlework exhibits and judging will be held there. This year prizes are being offered in 25 classes including quilts, rugs, bed spreads, table covers and gourds.

The women are not, however, limited to the domestic arts. Others will be engaged in spirited horse jumping exhibits, some will exhibit prize dogs, cattle and poultry, in fact, one woman will even compete with three of the world's most famous balloonists in the international balloon race Tuesday, Sept. 14.

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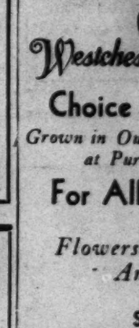
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day 1,522,272,000
1937 sale to date 000,000,000
1936 sale to date 000,000,000

Leading Issues Show Gains of 4 Or More Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Stocks scored recoveries running to 4 or more points in today's market.

Gains were well held near the fourth hour, but the comparatively large volume at the opening dwindled. Transfers were around 1,400,000 shares.

Steels, which bore the brunt of Tuesday's excited selling, were among the first to push forward. Rails, motors, farm implements, rubbers, utilities, mail orders, coppers and specialties followed without much effort.

U. S. Government securities and secondary carrier loans tilted higher. Commodities were somewhat uneven.

Outstanding on the upside were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, National Steel, Wheeling Steel, American Rolling Mill, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Goodyear, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, American Waterworks, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Howe Sound, American Metal, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Phillips Petroleum, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Briggs Mfg., Celanese, Loew's, Eastman Kodak and Allis Chalmers.

The French franc, reflecting partly heavy borrowing by the Treasury and signs that official support had been temporarily withdrawn.

Bonds Also Move Up

The bond market chose the upward path today, with gains in most divisions running fractions to around a point.

As time neared for the closing of books on the new U. S. Treasury notes, the issues were quoted at a premium, aiding the longer-term obligations to show advances of 2-32 to 6-32 of a point. Foreign dollar loans were quiet, with the trend fractionally lower for Japanese, Italian and German bonds.

Unofficial estimates of weekly carloadings indicated a seasonal peak might be shown when the report is made public tomorrow. Rail liens benefitted, with gains of half a point or more.

St. Paul 5s were in demand and swung upward a wide fraction. Others to advance included Great Northern 4s, Rock Island general 4s and Missouri Pacific 5s. On the other hand, New Haven 6s dropped about a point following proposal of a new reorganization plan which largely would wipe out equities.

An advance in the stock market and improving conditions in foreign markets acted to bolster the industrial bond division, although there were a few soft spots. Higher were Studebaker convertible 6s, International Paper 5s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Armour 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Loew's 3½s.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (AP)—Broad rallying trends permitted the curb market to recoup some of its recent losses today. Oils, utilities and industrial specialties led the rebound with many gains ranging from 1 to around 3 points.

Especially buoyant were Gulf Oil, American Gas & Electric, American Cyanamid "B", Electric Bond & Share, Newmont, Sherwin Williams and Niagara Hudson Power.

Bank Clearings Up 5 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $4,434,738,000 in the five-day week ended Sept. 8, a gain of 5.1 per cent over $4,219,243,000 in the comparable five-day period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week the year-to-year comparison showed a loss of 10.1 per cent from the 1936 totals.

Transactions at New York City aggregated $2,690,568,000, a loss of 0.2 per cent from $2,696,971,000 cleared a year earlier. The total at outside centers of $1,744,170,000 represented a gain of 14.6 per cent over $1,522,272,000 in the comparable 1936 week.

Clearings in the latest week were $829,544,000 under those of the preceding week due to the Labor Day interruption to normal business.

Increases over a year ago appeared at most cities, the largest of which were Minneapolis, 40.0 per cent; San Francisco, 37.0; Pittsburgh, 25.0, and Cleveland, 20.5.

French Franc Drops On Heavy Borrowing

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP)—A Bank of France statement showing that the treasury is borrowing heavily precipitated a sharp slump in the franc today.

The franc closed on official trading at 26.96 to the dollar compared with yesterday's 26.865. The fall continued later in unofficial trading, with the franc quoted at 27.05 to the dollar (or about $.037 to the franc).

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Stocks were stronger today stimulated by the upturn in New York yesterday. Despite unsettling developments in the Mediterranean, most shares were in demand, particularly rayon, motor and chemical issues.

Paris: Shares on the Bourse were uneven today with industrial issues showing firmness. Government bonds and coal stocks worked lower.

Liverpool: On favorable crop advices from the Argentine, wheat futures closed 1d. to 1½d. lower today. Cotton futures advanced. Bearish influence of the American cotton crop estimate was offset by reports of recent sharp deterioration. A large increase in spot cotton transactions was noted.

Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Last | Net Ch'ge
1937 High | 1937 Low

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
85	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	74	74	74	+1
23¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
38¾	22½	Adams-Millis (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
36	29	Addressograph (2.40)	5	29	29¾	29	+ ⅛
4¾	1⅞	Advance Rumely	6	2	2	2	Sep 6
80¼	61½	Air Reduction (1a)	11	66½	64	65½	+2
8¼	1¾	Air-Way El Ap	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	10¾	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Allegheny	51	3½	3	3½	
56½	33	Allegh pf xw	3	36	33	34	Sep 6
50¾	33	Allegh pf 4.50 ww	3	34½	33	35¾	— ⅛
80	33	Allegh pf 6.40 ww	2	34	33	34	Sep 8
55¼	37	Allegh pr wr pf	1	38	38	38	—3
46¾	28	Allied Chl (1.20g)	7	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
37¾	15	Allen Indust (½)	3	15	15	15	
224½	212	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	216	214	215	+3
17½	18¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	18½	18½	18¾	Sep 3
23½	18¾	Allied Mills (2g)	10	20½	18¾	20	+ ¼
21¾	13¾	Allied Stores (.20a)	62	15½	14½	15¾	— ⅛
88	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	73¾	70	70	Sep 7
43¾	28½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	20	40	38½	39	+3½
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
4¾	4	Amal Leather	15	4½	3¾		
52¾	35½	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅝
114¾	80	Amerada (2)	3	88	84½	85	+2¾
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	4	89	87	87	Sep 8
41¾	30	Am Bank Note (¾g)	10	32½	31	31	+ ⅛
89¾	82	Am Brake Sh (1¾g)	10	83¼	81	81	—1
121	96½	Am Can (4a)	7	98½	97½	98	+ ½
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	2	166	166	166	Sep 1
71	52½	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	10	56	55½	55½	+1¼
104½	68¼	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	68¼		68¼	—3
33¾	27¾	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	52	28¾	28½	28½	+ ⅜
160	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 27
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	105	104½	104½	Sep 8
23¾	11½	Am Colortype	8	13¼	11¾	13	+ ¾
30¾	18¼	Am Comi Alcohol	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
33¾	23¼	Am Crystl Sug (3¾g)	6	23	22	23	+ ¼
13½	5¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	6	7	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
17	10½	Am European	4	11½	11½	11½	Sep 4
13¾	6¼	Am & Foreign Pow	60	6¾	6½	6¾	
68¾	31	Am & For P 86 pf	8	33¾	31¾	31½	+ ⅛
50¾	22	Am & For P 420 ww	3	34½	32	35¾	— ⅛
80	23	Am & For P 640 ww	2	34	32	34	Sep 8
55¾	27	Am & For P wr pf	1	28	28	28	—3
46¾	28	Allegh Pitt (1.20g)	7	29	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
27¾	15	Allen Industr (½)	3	15	15	15	
224½	212	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	216	214	215	+3
17½	18¾	Allied Kid (1a)	1	18½	18½	18¾	Sep 3
23½	18¾	Allied Mills (2g)	10	20½	18¾	20	+ ¼
21¾	13¾	Allied Stores (.20a)	62	15½	14½	15¾	— ⅛
88	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	73¾	70	70	Sep 7
43¾	28½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	20	40	38½	39	+3½
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
4¾	4	Amal Leather	15	4½	3¾		
52¾	35½	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	— ⅝
114¾	80	Amerada (2)	3	88	84½	85	+2¾
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121	96½	Am Can (4a)	7	98½	97½	98	+ ½
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50¾	22	Am & For P 420 ww	3	34½	32	35¾	— ⅛
80	23	Am & For P 640 ww	2	34	32	34	Sep 8
55¾	27	Am & For P wr pf	1	28	28	28	—3
46¾	28	Am Hide & Leather	15	6	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
55¾	36½	Am Hide & L pf (4)	1	36½	36½	36½	Sep 8
52¾	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42	41½	42	+ ¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
27¾	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	21	21	21	Sep 8
17¾	11	Am International	34	13½	11¾	12	+ ¼
58¾	33	Am Locomotive	5	37¾	36½	36¾	—3¾
125	109	Am Locomotive pf	2	121	120	120	Sep 7
29¾	16¾	Am M & Fdy (80c)	7	19¼	18	18¾	+ ⅛
13¾	7	Am M & Met (.60)	6	7¼	7	7	
68¾	43	Am Metal (¾g)	5	48¼	48	48	—1½
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119¾	119½	119¾	Aug 25
16½	7	Am Power & Light	43	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
87½	40½	Am P & L 86 pf (6)	2	55	54	55	+ ¾
73½	40¼	Am P & L 55 pf (5)	2	45	45	45	+ ⅛
29½	16¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	71	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (2)	68	38¾	33¾	34¾	+2½
101½	90	Am Roll Mill pf (4)	15	94	91½	92	+2¾
36	26½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	
50	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	3	24	23½	23½	
108¾	79¾	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	30	84¾	82¾	83½	+2¼
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139½	139½	139½	
87½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	9	58½	54	55½	Sep 3
73¾	41¾	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	35	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅝
26½	14¾	Am Stores (1½g)	6	15	15	15	
50½	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	39¼	38	39½	+1
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	131	131	131	
35½	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	32¾	32	32¾	+ ¼
167	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	38	163¾	162½	163	+ ¼
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	1	76	76	76	— ¾
99¾	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	18	78½	78	78	— ½
150½	128½	Am Tobacco pf (6)	⁵1	136¾	136¾	136¾	+ ¾
20¼	9¾	Am Type Founders	21	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
39½	14¾	Am Wat Wks (.80g)	45	16½	15½	15½	+1½
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	+1
14¾	7¾	Am Woolen	12	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3c)	5	60	58	58	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	31	12¼	11¾	12½	+ ⅛
188	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	3	58	50	50	Sep 7
69½	47¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	179	52½	51¼	51¾	+ ¾
97	79	Anacon W&C (2¼g)	2	82½	82½	82½	Aug 26
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	5	19	18¾	19¾	+1
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	Sep 7
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	9	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	3	41½	41½	41½	— ½
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	2	108¼	108	108	Sep 7
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	79	10¼	9¾	10	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pf (6)	2	88½	88	88	Sep 8
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Sep 8
70½	53¼	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	12	56½	55½	56¾	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	Arnold Const (¾g)	⁵6	11¼	11	11¼	+ ½
8¾	6½	Artloom	6	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
24¾	14	Assd Dry Goods	16	15¼	15	15	+1
101	82¾	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	40¾	Associates Invest (3)	2	51¾	51½	51½	Sep 7
94¾	61½	Atch T & S F (2g)	35	65¾	64	64¼	+2¾
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	2	96	96	96	Sep 7
55½	37½	Atl Coast Line	13	41	39¼	40¼	+2¼
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	12	12	12	—4
44	19½	Atl G & W In pf	7	20½	19½	19½	Sep 7
37	24½	Atl Refining (1)	27	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅛
116½	105	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	105	105	105	—1
18½	13¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	14	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
52¾	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	71¾	70	70	Sep 7
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
36¾	12¼	Auburn Auto	7	13½	13	13½	
9¼	4	Austin Nichols	6	5	4¼	5	+ ⅛
9¼	4¾	Aviation Corp	117	8½	4¾	4¾	

—B—

11¼	3⅜	Baldwin Loco	38	4½	4	4	— ⅛
9½	3½	Baldwin Loco asd	24	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
23¾	16¾	Baldwin Loco cr wi	39	17½	16½	17	+ ¾
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	2	72	72	72	Sep 8
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	95	95	95	Aug 19
40½	19¼	Balt & Ohio	77	21¾	20	21¾	+1¼
47¾	23	Balt & Ohio pf	10	25¼	24½	25½	+ ⅛
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	41	41	41	Sep 7
43¾	22½	Barber Co (¼g)	11	23¾	23¾	23¾	+1½
32	18	Barker Bros	1	20	20	20	+2
35¼	16¾	Barnsdall (1)	52	20	18½	19¼	+1½
20¼	12	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	10	13	11¾	13	+ ½
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	21½	21¼	21½	
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	— ⅜
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112	112	112	Aug 30
15¾	11	Belding-Hem (1)	4	11¾	10¾	11	
88½	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	87	87	87	—1½
30½	15¾	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	17½	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
23¾	20¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	10	20½	20¼	20¾	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	53	52¾	53	— ¼
108½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	100	87¾	85¾	87	+3¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	Sep 8
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	54½	54½	54½	Sep 7
38	23	Black & Decker (1a)	5	24	23	24	+1
29¼	18½	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	12	19½	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
49¾	26½	Boeing Airplane	36	28¼	27½	27¾	+1
48½	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	5	41½	40¼	41½	+1
23	20¾	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	21	21	21	
34	21½	Borden (1.60)	33	22¼	21¾	22	— ¼
50¾	38½	Borg-Warner (2)	33	43¾	42¼	43¾	+1¾
15¾	11	Boston & Maine	3	13½	13	13	— ¼
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 7
35¾	26½	Bower R Bear (2g)	9	30	28½	29	Sep 8
23¼	14¾	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	6	18¾	15¾	15½	+ ½
50¾	37½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	13	40½	39½	40¾	+1¾
53½	41¾	Briggs & Str (2½g)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	—1¼
47	37	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	35½	35	35	—2
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	18	2½	2¼	2¼	
38½	12½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	12½	12¼	12¾	— ⅝
53	15¾	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	25	16¾	15¾	16¾	+ ¾
102¼	50¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	52½	51¾	51¾	+1½
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
50	42½	Brown Shoe (3)	4	43¾	42½	42½	Sep 8
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Balke	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¾
25¼	12¾	Bucyrus-Erie	8	14½	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
14¾	7¼	Budd Mfg	38	8¼	7½	8	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	16	6¾	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
45¼	28	Bullard Co (1)	1	43¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
65½	48	Bulova Watch (4a)	11	49	48¼	49	+1½
16¾	10½	Burlington Mills (1)	6	14	13	14	+2
35¾	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.85g)	39	25½	24½	25	
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	14	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
20	11½	Bush Term 7% deb	9	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¾
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.60)	7	14¾	14	14	+ ⅛
36¼	28	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	28½	28	28½	+ ¾
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	35	5¾	5½	5½	+ ⅜
33¾	18½	Byers Co	12	16¾	15¾	16½	+ ½
34¾	22½	Byron Jackson (1g)	4	24¼	24	24	— ½

—C—

48¼	31	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	32	31½	32	+1
52	50	Calif Pack pf (3½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6¼	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	41	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
20¼	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	32	13¾	13	13	+ ¼
37¾	24	Campbell W (1)	8	27	26½	27	+1¾
38¼	21	Can Dry Ginger Ale	94	22	21¾	21½	— ⅛
17¾	9¾	Canadian Pacific	73	10½	10	10½	+ ⅜
61¼	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44¼	44	44¼	Sep 8
18½	12¾	Can Adm A (½g)	5	13½	13½	13½	Sep 7
38¾	26	Carpenter Stl (1.60e)	1	28	28	28	+2
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	9	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
191¾	138	Case (J I)	12	150	147	150	+4
100	83	Caterpil Tractr (2)	7	85	83½	83½	—1
105½	102¼	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 1
41¼	26¾	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	44	33¾	32½	32½	+1½
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Sep 8
43¾	34	Celotex (.80g)	4	33	33½	33	—1
39¼	29¾	Cent Aguir (1¾a)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Cent Pdy	30	6¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	5	18½	18½	18½	
24¾	9	Cent Violeta Sug	6	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	+1½
85¾	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	3	67	66	67	+3½
53¾	9¾	Certain-teed	9	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	47	47	47	
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	16	16	16	Sep 2
68¾	43½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	46	44½	43	44	+1½
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	⁵1	91½	91½	91½	Sep 7
90½	59¼	Ches Corp (3)	4	59¾	58½	59¾	+ ½
4¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill	3	2	2	2	— ⅛
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	4	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
6¾	2¾	Chi & N W	15	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
19½	8¾	Chi & N W pf	6	9½	9	9	+ ⅜
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	9	1½	1½	1½	
8¾	6¾	Chi Gt West pf	15	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
22	20	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅜
3¼	1½	Chi M St P & P	2	1½	1½	1½	
7¼	2¾	Chi M St P & P pf	31	3	2¾	2¾	
33	18	Chi Pneu T	5	20¼	19¼	20½	+1¾
65	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	+1½
3¾	1⅞	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2	2	2	
8¼	3¾	C R I & P 6% pf	31	3½	3½	3¾	+ ⅛

10¾	4	C R I & P 7% pf	10	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ⅛
27½	13¾	Chi Tell Coh (1½g)	3	13	13¾	13¾	Sep 8
22¾	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
15¾	7¼	Childs Co	3	8	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
135½	84	Chrysler (7g)	113	101¾	98¾	100¾	+3½
21¾	18¾	City Ice & F (2)	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
10¾	6	City Stores	88	8	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48	23¼	Clark Equip (1.20g)	9	40	37¾	40	+3¾
38	26	Cler Graph Br (2)	3	41	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
39¾	22	Cleett Peabody (1)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
170½	132½	Coca-Cola (3)	⁹9	146	142¾	146	+3¾
89	86½	Coca-Cola A (2)	2	87½	87¾	87½	
30¾	11¾	Colgate-Palm (1¾)	9	14¾	13¾	14¾	+ ¼
106½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ¼
63¾	43	Coll & Aft (4g)	1	45	45	45	+3
51¾	37	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	38	38	38	+1
22	24	Colum Br A (1.60g)	3	26	25½	25½	+ ⅛
21½	24¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	8	25¾	25¼	25½	
30¾	10	Colum Gas (.20g)	156	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ¼
109	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	1	91	91	91	— ½
39¾	18½	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	7	23	21½	22	+ ½
49¾	34¾	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	38½	38½	38½	Aug 17
135¾	109	Colum Carbon (6a)	1	113	113	113	+4
69¼	35¾	Coml Credit (6a)	⁹11	57¾	56¾	57½	+1¾
114	97	Coml Credit pf (6¼)	2	90½	87	87	Sep 8
80¼	56	Coml Invest Tr (4)	⁹18	67	66¾	66¾	+1½
130	103	Coml I Tr cv pf (6¼)	1	109	109	109	— ¼
21¾	11¾	Coml Solv (.60)	33	13½	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	110	3¾	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
75¾	46	Comwlth & So pf (5)	⁹1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+1½
19¾	10	Conde Nast	3	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
45¾	32	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	4	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1¼
19

Business and Industry

Corn Crop of 2,600,000,000 Bushels Is Indicated for 1937

Commerce and Finance

Production Gain Of Nearly 15 P.C. Is Seen for 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of nearly 15 per cent in industrial production this year over that of 1936, and one that will be almost double that of 1932, the depression's low year, is predicted by Standard Statistics Company.

If present expectations are realized, industrial activity this year will be less than 10 per cent below the 1929 showing, which year, of course, marked the record high. This year's output of four capital goods industries, petroleum, electricity, auto trucks and steel, will be well above the former 1929 highs.

The recovery from the depression low has been substantial, but the improvement has been by no means uniform. It is generally recognized that during a depression period the consumers' goods industries are considerably less affected than the capital goods trades. During the last depression, for example, the recession in production in the consumers' goods lines from 1929 through 1932 was only about 30 per cent, whereas the capital goods industries receded nearly 70 per cent, adds Standard.

The lighter lines likewise are the first to feel the effects of recovery influences. These trades have been expanding operations steadily since the latter part of 1932, but a real upturn in capital goods did not get under way until three years later.

The following table (year of predepression high taken as 100) shows the low-point index number and the estimated index number for all of 1937:

	Pre-depression High	Low Index	1937 Index
Capital Goods			
Petroleum	1929	78.4	125.2
Electric power	1929	85.2	123.5
Auto trucks	1929	30.8	110.2
Steel ingots	1929	28.5	102.8
Zinc	1926	33.4	98.8
Pig iron	1929	20.6	95.1
Tin	1929	40.8	91.5
Bituminous coal	1926	54.0	82.9
Cement	1928	36.6	71.3
Lead	1929	39.9	69.9
Building	1928	15.1	49.8
Freight cars	1932	0.9	35.7
Locomotives	1932	4.6	19.2
Consumer Goods			
Gasoline	1930	94.7	139.3
Cigarettes	1930	86.2	138.7
Shoes	1929	84.2	118.8
Cotton	1927	67.6	107.9
Lubricating oil	1928	64.8	103.4
Kerosene	1928	68.8	100.1
Wool consumption	1923	54.3	97.2
Snuff	1928	88.7	96.0
Gas and fuel oil	1929	65.6	93.8
Passenger autos	1929	24.8	86.2
Silk	1929	74.5	80.5
Auto tires	1928	51.4	74.4
Cigars	1930	94.5	71.6
Anthracite coal	1923	53.1	55.7

Gauer Is New Head Of Winnipeg Market

WINNIPEG (CP)—Henry Gauer, western manager of James Richardson and Sons, has been elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the 1937-38 season at the annual exchange meeting. He succeeded W. J. Dowler.

J. W. Horn, western manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills, and George W. P. Heffelfinger, vice-president of the Northern Elevator Company, were named vice-presidents.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1912 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

New Record High For Power Output

By the Associated Press

New York

Production of electricity in the United States established a new record high for the week ended September 4, the Edison Electric Institute reports.

Output totaled 2,320,982,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 1.1 per cent over 2,294,713,000 kilowatt hours the previous week and 9.6 per cent over 2,135,596,000 kilowatt hours in the like week last year.

The institute reported the following percentage increases in major geographic regions: New England 6.7, middle Atlantic 10.0, central industrial 11.0, west central 6.5, southern states 5.2, Rocky Mountain 18.3, Pacific coast 5.3.

Rockefeller Fund Holdings Value Drops $3,235,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Investments of the Rockefeller Foundation at the end of 1936 had a ledger value of $172,546,008, a reduction of $3,235,000 under the $175,781,008 a year earlier, the Foundation's report discloses.

Ledger value of the bond portfolio on December 31, last, was $63,690,857, compared with $66,504,577 at the end of 1935, while the ledger value of the stock portfolio was $108,855,151, against $109,276,749.

Large blocks of stock of some well-known companies were added to the investment holdings of the Foundation during the year, while others were disposed of.

Additions included 22,200 common shares of Consolidated Edison of New York, 30,600 common shares of International Nickel of Canada, 68,352 capital shares of Middle West Corp., 37,600 capital shares of Phelps Dodge Corp., 33,100 common shares of Kennecott Copper, 6600 preferred shares of United States Steel, and 5400 shares of American Telephone & Telegraph.

Holdings disposed of included 2000 common shares of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, 57,440 shares of Mission Corp., 6826 common shares of Seaboard Air Line Railway, 2300 of 7 per cent preferred shares of Underwood Elliott Fisher, and 80,398 of 5 per cent non-voting cumulative guaranteed preferred shares of Standard Oil Export Corp.

There were also changes in bond portfolios holdings. The Foundation at the end of 1936 held $15,000,000 of 3 per cent 25-year debentures of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), while at the end of 1935 it held $10,200,000 of Jersey Standard serial debentures, "A," "B," and "C," bearing interest of 3¼ and 3½ per cent.

Gen'l Motors World Dealer Sales Make Record for August

NEW YORK (AP)—World dealer sales of General Motors Corp. for August were the highest for that month on record, totaling 188,010, compared with 121,943 for the same month last year, the corporation reported.

The previous record was in 1928 when such sales were 186,653 units.

Sales to consumers in the United States likewise set a new record for August, totaling 156,322, compared with 133,804 a year ago, the highest since August, 1929, which were 151,722.

World sales to dealers, however, were off from the previous month which were 226,681. July sales to consumers in the United States were 163,818.

Sales to dealers in the United States in August totaled 157,000 compared with 99,775 in August a year ago and with 187,869 in July. This was the highest August since 1928, when the total was 149,781.

Sales to dealers in the United States for the first eight months of 1937 totaled 1,224,057, compared with 1,255,485 for the same period last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States and Canada and shipments overseas for the first eight months of 1937 totaled 1,512,061, compared with 1,496,804 for the same period of 1936.

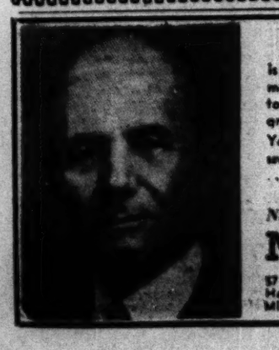
Sales to consumers in the United States for the period totaled 1,191,366, compared with 1,261,714 for the same eight months of 1936.

Output of Steel Ingots Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—August production of open hearth and Bessemer steel ingots totaled 4,861,789 gross tons, the best August since 1929, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced today. The figure topped July output by 6.7 per cent, and exceeded August, 1936, by 16 per cent.

Production for the first eight 1937 months aggregated 38,183,018 gross tons, the best for the first eight months of any year since 1929, and compared with 29,374,754 gross tons in the like 1936 period.

August operations of the steel industry were at 83.55 per cent of capacity, against 78.49 per cent in July and 72.11 per cent in August, 1936.



MISLEADING

is the term "all wool" applied to clothes often made of shoddy. There is nothing in the law to prevent labeling "all wool" suits made of ground-up rags.

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No Cotton No Shoddy $25 *At the mill That's why*

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Experts on Corn Crop See Largest Yield Since 1932

CHICAGO (AP)—That bumper corn crop which farmers were talking about two months ago isn't going to be bumper after all.

With the harvest season only a few weeks away crop experts say it now looks like only a good-sized crop—around 2,600,000,000 bushels. This would be over 1,000,000,000 bushels more than last year and the biggest yield since 1932, but it seems farmers like to reserve use of the term bumper for corn yields of upwards of 3,000,000,000 bushels.

Lack of Rainfall

Lack of rainfall in recent weeks over a goodly portion of the corn belt resulted in deterioration of the crop which five weeks ago was regarded in fine condition, a situation which paradoxically was believed to have had an effect on the yield. Favorable early growing conditions resulted in big, healthy plants and a portion of the available moisture when it became deficient necessarily went to maintain the large stalks and heavy foliage to the disadvantage of developing ears.

Nebraska corn growers felt effects of the August drought more than those in other states. There the crop was estimated to have deteriorated more than 100,000,000 bushels. Wet, cool weather since last Friday, T. A. Blair, government meteorologist said, benefited late corn. A harvest of around 75,000,000 bushels, less than half the amount farmers had expected, was estimated today.

Iowa was expected to regain its position as the principal corn producing state this year. It was only a runnerup to Illinois in 1936 when drought and heat combined to burn up much of the Hawkeye State's crop. Despite damage caused by heat and smut, Iowa yield estimates were around 460,000,000 bushels, more than double the production of last year.

Good Ohio Crop

Illinois, with an estimated yield of close to 398,000,000 bushels, will rank second in production this year. The crop, however, suffered for want of moisture and examination of maturing ears show lack of uniform development. The Missouri crop also suffered severe damage and is now estimated at approximately 135,000,000 bushels.

Indiana, Michigan and Minnesota had rainfall during the period when ears were filling and prospects in these states have improved in recent weeks. The Ohio crop suffered little, if any, in recent weeks and the crop was estimated at more than 155,000,000 bushels.

Because low yields during the 1934 and 1936 drought seasons depleted corn reserves, marketing experts expressed a belief farmers will be reluctant to sell surplus corn until the now empty cribs are filled.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 1)

cent of the total crop, leaving the remainder out in the cold to take whatever price is fixed by external circumstances.

The actual return to cotton growers, covering their entire crop, is thus likely to be considerably below the 12-cent figure, which is described as a cost-of-production sum. Below that point, it is urged that cotton growers lose money.

Southern spokesmen, under the leadership of Col. Lawrence Westbrook, formerly of PWA, contend that the Department of Agriculture violated an agreement reached in the last days of Congress, under which crop loans by the Government bartered for future support of a crop program in Congress.

A broad permissive resolution was passed by Congress, providing for the crop loans and subsidy, but not setting up precise conditions. These were contrived by the Department of Agriculture so as to restrict the loan to a part of the crop, and substantially to reduce what cotton raisers thought they were going to receive.

Secretary Wallace answered these charges by saying:

"We only had $130,000,000 to work with under the bill. We had to cut our coat according to our cloth, and we figure that 65 per cent of base acreage production is all that we'll have money to pay the subsidies on. If we find that the $130,000,000 will go farther, we've already said that the subsidies will be paid on a larger percentage of the crop."

The Southerners expected, however, not only that the $130,000,000 would be spent, but that a deficiency appropriation would be added thereto. Actually, the subsidies will not be paid until late next summer upon growers' compliance with a crop reduction program, so there will be time to ask for more money.

Speculations that the price of cotton would be saved by demand stimulated in a world war were not supported by Secretary Wallace. "Judging from the last war," he said, "it would take a year of actual fighting before the price would go up. One of the curious things about the last war was that, except in the case of wheat, it seemed to depress commodity prices at first, especially cotton and hog products. Of course, it would depend upon the line-up and all sorts of things, but the evidence is that it takes a year for these modern wars to increase cotton consumption very markedly."

From another quarter, Senator Morris L. Sheppard (D) of Texas put the blame for cotton's troubles on the Supreme Court. The big crop estimate, he said, "showed the havoc" caused by the invalidation of the AAA. The situation bears out what the President said when he told Congress immediate action was necessary to get the proper attitude on the part of the Supreme Court. These enormous surpluses ought to be controlled, but the Supreme Court told us we can't do it.

"I would favor," he concluded, "a larger loan than 9 cents a pound for cotton, but that is not a complete remedy. We must have control of production by the Government such as under the old AAA."

U. S. Rail Ferry System Seen As Most Extensive in World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The railroads of this country are today operating the most extensive car ferry system in the world, with virtually the same regularity of performance that marks their other services, according to the Association of American Railroads.

They are "going to sea" every day of the year in providing an uninterrupted transportation service that means much to the diversified business interests of the country.

It is a phase of railway operations that seldom appears in the spotlight, yet it is an important link in the rail transportation chain.

More than 2000 pieces of floating equipment, including steamers, tugboats, car floats, barges, lighters and miscellaneous units, are owned by the railroads, which employ a sizeable army of marine workers who can handle a hawser or sing a chantey with the best of ocean-going sailor men.

Operated By Railroads

Car ferries are operated by the railroads, for the most part for the transfer of freight cars, although there are a number of places where they are still used in passenger service. In almost any harbor of any importance in the country, on the Great Lakes, along the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coast, as well as on some of the larger rivers in the interior, car ferries are to be found. They range from the rather unpicturesque blunt-nosed car floats which are lashed to powerful little tugs and carry only a limited number of cars, to the large and specially designed trim-like craft which can stow a fair length train at one time. Millions of tons of freight are moved annually by means of these adjuncts to rail service.

The most important and extensive car ferry service in operation in this country is that on the Great Lakes. While most navigation on those lakes closes for the winter, the floating services maintained and operated by the railroads in avoiding circuitous routes and busy car transfer points carry on as usual throughout the year.

From the standpoint of lines involved, steamers and routes operated, character of traffic handled and deep water operation, with its storms and ice conditions, the lake Michigan service constitutes the largest car ferry system in the world. Six railroads operate nine routes across the lake, serving 10 ports or terminals. The shortest route, across the Straits of Mackinac, is about 10 miles, while the others range from 65 to 100 miles in length. A fleet of some 20 large and powerful steamers maintains this service throughout the year, all of them being built as ice-breakers because of the conditions under which they are forced to operate in the winter months.

Some idea of the importance of this Lake Michigan service may be gained by the fact that in 1935, at the port of Milwaukee alone, the car ferry tonnage aggregated 1,494,887 tons, while all routes in one recent year handled 4,400,000 tons of freight and 14,000 passengers.

The pioneer line across Lake Michigan was inaugurated in 1888. This was the car ferry across the Straits of Mackinac, and while the distance traversed is short compared with the others, the service is especially difficult to operate in winter when the ice is not only thick and solid, but sometimes piled several feet high. This ferry handles passenger as well as freight trains.

Other car ferries operate on Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. While they are not of the same type as those on Lake Michigan, they do handle a large volume of vusiness and serve as important connecting links for the railroads in providing through transportation service to a large and important industrial area.

Car ferries long served points along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as well as other streams. While some of these have been discontinued due to the construction of bridges, there are still some important railroad car ferry operations in and around New Orleans, Baton Rouge, La., Natchez, Miss., and certain other points. Until the opening of the New Orleans Bridge, in 1935, complete passenger trains were ferried across the Mississippi River at that point in one operation, and similar water crossings were necessary elsewhere.

New York City still looks to the car ferries of the railroads for much of its daily food supply and other necessities. Located on Manhattan Island, it is dependent to an extent on this service of the railroads for the movement of freight cars to and from the various rail-and-water terminals or pier stations, of which there are nearly forty. Hundreds of cars are handled on these ferries or floats daily between Manhattan Island and the mainland. For many years, prior to the construction of the Hell Gate Bridge, through passenger trains between Boston and Washington were ferried across New York harbor. This service, however, has since been discontinued.

There are likewise car ferry operations at other Atlantic seaboard ports, but none is operated on such a large scale as at New York. Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia and various other cities have these facilities available for the handling of commerce, while across the lower Chesapeake Bay, ferry service is maintained between Cape Charles, Old Point Comfort, Portsmouth, Newport News and Norfolk. Freight cars, but not passenger trains, are ferried across the bay there, while passengers and automobiles are handled in steamers that have been streamlined in keeping with the very latest in railroad equipment.

Ferry To Havana

In addition, there is operated from Port Everglades, near Fort Lauderdale, Fla., an ocean car ferry to Havana, Cuba, a distance of about 270 miles. Prior to the hurricane in the fall of 1935, this service was maintained from Key West. The boats in this service, similar in many respects to those operating on Lake Michigan, handle from 26 to 30 freight cars at a time but do not accommodate passengers or automobiles. Another ocean-going service, for the transportation of freight cars, is maintained between New York, Havana and New Orleans with specially built vessels that can handle as many as 100 freight cars at a time.

Car ferries play an important part in the handling of commerce at San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle and other ports on the Pacific Coast. Canadian railroads too, from their terminals at Vancouver, British Columbia, and their Atlantic seaboard outlets operate car ferries as connecting links of their rail facilities.

In Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, there are a number of car ferry links in railway routes, come crossing broad rivers that intercept rail lines, others connecting rail lines on islands which constitute a part of the country, and still others connecting the railways of different countries, thus providing international train service.

One of the newest of these is that which recently opened between Dover, England, and Dunkirk, France, for the handling of passenger trains. There are other foreign deep sea car ferry lines between European countries, as well as between some of the Japanese Islands and the mainland, but in few, if any, cases are the conditions of operation as severe as those to be found on Lake Michigan, where bitter storms, heavy ice throughout the winter months and a heavy volume of traffic always to be moved often make operation difficult.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Air Reduction	75c	Oct.	15	Sept. 30
Bralorne Min Ltd	10c	Oct.	15	Sept. 30
Lehman Corp	25c	Oct.	8	Sept. 24
Mead Johns & Co	75c	Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Sangamo Elec	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Accumulated				
Eng P S Co 5s pf	$3.75	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
do $5 pf	†$3.75	Jan.	3	Dec. 10
do $5.50 pf	5.12½	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
do $5.50 pf	†$4.12½	Jan.	3	Dec. 10
do $6 pf	$4.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 20
do $5.50 1 pf	†$4.50	Jan.	1	Dec. 10
Internat'l Pow Co, Ltd. 7% pf	$1.50	Oct.	1	Sep. 15
Sel Ind Inc cv pf	37½	Oct.	1	Sep. 16
Regular				
Air Reduction	25c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Allen El & Equip	2½c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Alum Ind Inc	10c	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
Am Cities P & L ser 1936 A	†68¾c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 18
do ser 1938 A	75c	Q Nov.	1	Oct. 11
Am Express	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Amer Enka Corp	$1	July	30	July 26
Anchor Cap Corp	15c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
do pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Bird Machine	12½c	Q Sep.	28	Sep. 15
Boyd - Richardson 8% 1st pf	$2	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 10
do 8% 2d pf	$2	Q Sep.	15	Sep. 10
Briggs Mfg	$1	Sep.	30	Sep. 20
Canada Packers, Ltd	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 17
Can'd'n Celanese Ltd	40c	Sep.	30	Sep. 17
Canadian Fairbanks Morse, Ltd., pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	15	Sep. 30
CitiCan L & Savings	$2	Q Oct.	1	Sep. 18
Cons Dry Goods 7% pf	$3.50	S Oct.	1	Sep. 24
Cream of Wheat	50c	Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Dep Secs Inc (N Y) Ser N Y 2½%		Oct.	1	Sept. 1
Fifth Ave Bank $6		Q Oct.	1	Sept. 30
Fidelity Inv 5% pf	$2.50	S Oct.	1	Sept. 20
FideITr (Balt'e)	$1.50	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 20
Ist Natl Sts 8% pf	20c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Do 7% 1st pf	20c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
General Paint	25c	Oct.	1	Sept. 20
GenPaint$3.67 cv pf	67c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 24
GenTimeInstru'ts	25c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 22
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 24
Gen Print Ink	30c	Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Do pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
GenTre&R6%pf	$1.50	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 20
Gilchrist Co	25c	Sept.	24	Sept. 15
Gold&StockTel	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Gulf Power $6 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Hanover Fire Ins	40c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Hein-WernerMPrts	15c	Q Sept.	25	Sept. 15
HickokO7% pr pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Do 5½ pf	21¼c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Hoosac-tatr Min	37½c	Sept.	25	Sept. 20
Holmes(DH)Ltd.	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 11
Inter-IsStm&NLtd	30c	Sept.	29	Sept. 20
IntlOceanTelg	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 30
Iowa Po Sv 6% pf	$1.75	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Do $6.50 1 pf	$1.62½	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
Do $6 1 pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 20
K'fman(Chas A)Lt	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Kng-Seel'y5½%pf	27½c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 21
Lambert Co	50c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 18
Lang (John A) & Sons Ltd	17½c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Lehman Corp	25c	Q Oct.	8	Sept. 24
Mack Trucks	25c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 18
Marine Mid Corp.	10c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 17
Mead Johns & Co.	75c	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
Mer-Min Trans Co	40c	Q Sept.	30	Sept. 20
Nat Funding Corp 6% Series A pf	37½c	Q Sept.	20	Aug. 31
North Lib Gas Co	$1	S Sept.	13	Aug. 2
N Eng Pr Co pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 10
Otwa L H & P do pf	$1.50	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15
	$1.25	Q Oct.	1	Sept. 15

Financial Briefs

More than 27½ per cent of the total common stock of United States Steel Corporation was held directly by individual stockholders in lots of less than 100 shares, as of March 6, when the company closed its books for the last annual meeting.

A new division of engineering research to expand and co-ordinate all research work involving mechanical as wall as metallurgical and physical problems has been established by the Association of American Railroads.

Aided and stimulated by further gains in general industry, leading fire and casualty companies for the first six months of 1937 have in practically all cases enjoyed profitable operations, according to a semi-annual report on the financial status of these companies prepared by Allen & Co.

Building material companies may expect about $220,000,000 worth of business over a period of years from the Wagner-Steagall housing bill passed by Congress during the closing hours of its session. A maximum of $2,000,000,000 of Federal and local money could be spent under the housing bill, which would mean about $800,000,000 of business for building material companies.

Belgium has once more become a market for both foreign and domestic coal because of the general economic recovery. The government has increased the quotas for foreign coal since Aug. 1 by more than 30 per cent and has eliminated all taxes on coal imports.

The number of automobiles in service at the end of this year will be 30,000,000 and the number of oil burners in homes will be 1,625,000, according to estimates of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

A survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveals that farmers in only four states had lower incomes during the first six months of 1937, compared with the like period of 1936. These states were Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Nebraska.

Italy Is Placing Greater Burdens On Corporations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The part the corporations are actually playing in organizing the economic life of the country has gained immensely in importance in the second quarter of 1937.

To them have now been assigned great responsibilities in regulating prices, wages, the opening of new or enlargement of existing plants, which entails the regulation of investments, and the planning of economic policies with a view to increasing national self-sufficiency.

During the last few weeks the corporations have been meeting to consider plans. The mining industries corporation, in conjunction with those for the metal and engineering trades and the chemical industries, is engaged on the problem of further prospecting for coal and ores and on their utilization to the best economic advantage. Among recent developments of importance is the equipping of a fine coaling port at Sant' Antioco in the islands of Sardinia under the auspices of the Italian Coal and Anthracite Corporation, in connection with the working of the coal mines of Bacu Abis and Piari. Near the latter, a new mining center, the Commune of Carbonia, is being built, while a powerful electro-thermal station is being erected to work the metallic ores obtained in the neighborhood.

Interest in Magnesite

Special interest is now taken in the utilization of Italy's vast beds of magnesite for the production of metallic magnesium from which special light alloys are being obtained. It is expected that their use will rapidly develop. A special commission is studying possibilities in this direction.

The successful floating by the Industrial Reconstruction Institute of the 900 million bond issue during the first half of July is facilitating the reorganization of the iron and steel industry. In this connection the metal corporation is studying the problem of securing the requisite supplies of scrap, and jointly with the water, electricity, and gas corporation is planning for the further increase of hydroelectric power to reduce coal consumption in the foundries.

The chemical trades are playing an all-important part in national development. The growth of production in this field is shown by a few figures. The output of caustic soda has risen from 80,000 metric tons in 1930 to 135,000 in 1936, that of calcium carbide from 85,000 to 150,000, of bromine from 22 to 130. The series of metallic salts has been completed, and the output of dye stuffs has risen from 6900 to 10,400 metric tons while imports have fallen from 2100 tons in 1925 to 700 in 1935.

The chemical corporation at its recent meetings considered a four-year plan for the production of synthetic nitrogen to meet present and prospective needs and the development to be given to the existing plants in connection therewith. Details will be definitely passed on at the next meeting.

An inter-guild commission on potash and aluminum has been instructed to report on plans for securing potash and alumina salts from Italy's practically inexhaustible leucite beds, and for promoting the use of aluminum as a substitute for copper.

Plants for Tin Work

Seven months ago work was started to erect the great plants required for developing the tin mines of Monte Valerio in Tuscany which were opened recently by the Minister of Corporations. It is expected that they will supply in full Italy's tin requirements.

At the paper and printing corporations the eminent chemist, Professor Giordani, member of the Italian Academy, examined recent achievements in manufacturing cellulose from wheat and rice straw, hemp husks and chestnut wood waste. The paper obtained from cellulose thus prepared is being used by the Government Supplies Department with entire satisfaction.

The wood corporation is studying ways and means for increasing Italy's forestry resources so as to supply the 200,000 tons of wood now imported. There is talk of launching a big national effort at reafforestation at a cost of 2,000,000,000 lire to be spread over a period of 20 years with direct contributions from the Government and from the industries which would more directly benefit thereby—the paper, artificial fibre, and chemical trades, animal husbandry, the electric power industry, etc.

Rural Far West Makes Best Retail Sales Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Far West small towns and rural areas showed the larger increase in average daily retail sales in July than in other parts of the country, compared with July, 1936. Estimates of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, based on the dollar value of rural chain store and mail order sales, indicate that sales in that part of the country were about seven per cent above July of last year. The smallest gain, two per cent, was recorded for the South while the East and the Middle West showed gains of about four per cent each.

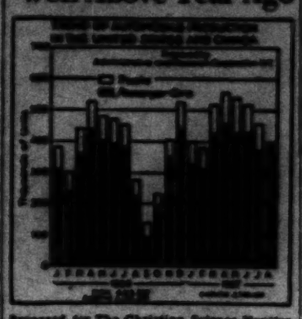
As compared with sales for June of this year a decrease of more than the usual seasonal amount took place in all four regions. The relative decline in sales varied greatly in the different regions and ranged from 14 per cent for the Far West to 33 per cent for the East.

Indexes of dollar sales of general merchandise in small towns and rural areas by regions (with seasonal adjustment):

(1929-31=100)

Regions	1937 June	1937 July	1936 June	1936 July
East	136.2	113.7	106.9	108.9
South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mid. West	112.4	106.7	101.8	103.9
Far West	142.7	130.1	128.9	130.8

Automobile Output Well Above Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Automobile production in the United States and Canada in the first eight months of 1937 has maintained a level above the corresponding months of last year. While production has fallen off from the peak month of April the decline has been smaller and more gradual this year than in 1936.

Steel Industry Hopeful of Rise In New Business

NEW YORK (AP)—In face of disappointing automotive demand and declining backlogs, the steel industry continues hopeful of a gradually rising volume of new business in September, says "Iron Age" in its weekly review.

In some quarters, the trade publication said, there was a disposition to question whether new orders will come in sufficient time to prevent a drop in ingot production rate over the next few weeks.

"Backlogs at some mills have declined to such a point that recent high mill schedules are not warranted," the review continued. "Some mills have accumulated stocks of ingots and will slow down open-hearth production until these stocks are used. Orders are needed for nearly all products except tin plate, galvanized sheets and line and oil well pipe, in which there are still comfortable backlogs.

"This week's drop in ingot output to 70 per cent from an estimated 83 per cent last week was occasioned partly by the labor day holiday and partly by an adjustment of operations to a lower business volume. Sharpest drops occurred in the Cleveland-Lorain and Youngstown districts.

"Scrap prices are reflecting the easier mill situation together with the growing uncertainty as to a continuance of exports to Japan. The 'Iron Age' composite price dropped to $19.75, almost half way between the high and low for the year.

"Structural steel business, which has suffered from summer dullness, looks somewhat brighter."

Continental Oil Feeling Low Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Continental Oil Co. in the current quarter is operating about on a par with the June period. A factor affecting present operations, however, is the subnormal price structure for finished products, particularly gasoline, in Mid-Western territory where the company does a substantial business. Were it not for this the company would be doing better than in the June period.

In the June quarter this year Continental netted $4,193,336, equal to 89 cents a share, against $2,241,746, or 47 cents in the same period of 1936.

Loans of Insured Banks Up 13 P.C.; Losses Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The 13,681 United States banks, insured through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, increased their loans and discounts 13 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, reports the FDIC.

At the year end, loans and discounts totaled $17,011,000,000. This compared with $15,057,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1936, and $15,100,000,000 on June 30 a year ago.

Holdings of federal securities declined 5.5 per cent during the year, to $13,984,000,000.

Deposits aggregated $47,800,000,000 on June 30, 2.5 per cent over the corresponding date last year but $1,500,000,000 under the record high on last Dec. 31.

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the corporation, says that deposits by overseas banks showed a considerable increase, totaling $632,375,000 on June 30, 1937, a gain of $157,312,000 in the year. The increase in the first six months of 1937 was even greater, or $190,086,000, there having been a decrease in such deposits in the period from June 30, 1936, to Dec. 31, 1936.

Total deposits were $47,793,798,000 on June 30, 1937, compared with $49,252,318,000 on Dec. 31, 1936, and $46,620,498,00 on June 30, 1936.

The insured banks had $54,727,000 due from foreign banks on June 30, 1937, compared with $57,588,000 on Dec. 31, 1936, and $55,389,000 on June 30, 1936.

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an address before Washington, D. C., bankers, J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the United States Currency, said the percentage of national banks losses on loans has decreased sharply since 1934.

In 1934 commercial loans by national banks totalled $7,741,000,000, he said. Of these, 2.88 per cent were listed as losses, 4.19 per cent as "doubtful" and 27 per cent as "slow."

A new compilation this year showed these loans totalled $8,426,931,000 of which 0.65 were losses, 1.14 per cent doubtful and 10.68 per cent slow.

Percentages by federal reserve districts were listed by Mr. O'Connor as follows:

Boston, 0.02 per cent losses, 1.83 doubtful and 3.75 slow; New York, 1.89, 1.38 and 11.31; Philadelphia, 0.50, 2.30, 15.0; Cleveland, 0.44, 1.21, 10.24; Richmond, 0.25, 1.06, 8.47; Atlanta, 028, 0.98, 11.58; Chicago, 0.10, 0.19, 6.31; St. Louis, 0.18, 0.58, 0.70; Minneapolis, 0.13, 0.47, 3.27; Kansas City, 0.29, 0.60, 6.0; Dallas, 0.30, 0.36, 8.97; San Francisco, 0.32, 1.12, 19.07.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 727 Washington St. Boston

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Five doors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Co. 33 West 33rd, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office on Fifth Avenue, Grand Central zone; private office with use of reception office; available at once. Write Box G-13, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

47TH ST., 10 WEST (Radio City), N. Y. C.—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service, reasonable. Room 400

PAYING GUESTS

MountainSpring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT
High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly. $2.50 daily.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Where those desiring a happy refined place may find it and rest

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 13 Freedom N H

REAL ESTATE

SCARSDALE VICINITY
Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $8,000; under $50 to carry, monthly.
NASH AND BOGART
Scarsdale 934

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 9-7030

ROOMS AND BOARD

ELDERLY guests wanted for winter in Florida, sunshine; lovely home-board and room, $25 a week. Laura Budge, Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, 1734 Beacon St., opp. Beaconsfield Hotel—Choice rooms, meals optional. LON 0127.

N. Y. C., 146 W. 84th (3-E)—Exceptionally, desirable, front, two beds, also single. $2.50 up; if seen appreciated. RICE.

N. Y. C., 510 W. 113th (Apt. 6-B)—Double room suitable for married couple, two closets, extra lavatory; also large room, share with young lady student. Tel. MO 2-1977.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 80th, Apt. 4S—Beautifully furnished front corner; cross ventilation; cheerful, homelike elevator; refined home; $6.00. Su 7-2054.

N. Y. C., 102 E. 31st St.—Redecorated rooms, private family; fireplace, water; $4.50-$6.50; business women preferred. Ramapo.

N. Y. C., 314 W. 106TH ST.—Small sunny room private bath; reasonable; business woman preferred.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Current Dollar Seen as Buying More Than in '29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—That many persons in the so-called working class are experiencing a prosperity rivaling that of 1929, although wages, in many instances, are less than those received during the boon year, is the contention of Brookmire Economic Service, which further says that estimated national income for this year still lack $9,000,000,000 of equalling its 1929 peak, but this year's dollar buys more than a dollar would in 1929.

This table shows the 1929 national income in billions of dollars and purchasing power comparisons:

	Income	Pur. power % of 1929
1929	$78.2	100.0%
1937 (est.)	69.8	78.4

A feature of the current situation is the increased share of income received by wage and salary workers, as follows: (billions of dollars)

	Income Total	Paid to Labor	Labor's Share
1929	$78.2	$51.2	65.5%
1933	44.9	29.2	65.2
1936	62.1	41.3	66.5

The 1936 figure of labor's share shown in the table (latest available) tops the 1929 figure, which is all the more impressive for several reasons:

(a) 1929 already represented the proportion received by labor in any period of recovery and prosperity.

(b) Labor's share would have been even higher, except for the fact that another element in the total income; namely, dividends, was lifted to an abnormal degree by the undistributed profits tax in 1936.

(c) Strikes resulted in some loss of wages during 1936, and many of the wage advances did not take effect until this year.

Manufactures Head Income

Analysis of the sources from which the national income is derived reveals certain directions where considerable room for improvement during the future phases of this cycle still exists.

The leading source of income, for example, is manufacturing, and it is encouraging to find that durable goods—including autos, steel—have joined the non-durable types—including textiles, foods, shoes—in approaching the employment level prevailing in 1929.

Among the other sources of income, the most unfavorable showing for the year 1936 as compared with 1929, is found in construction, and the second poorest in mining—which, it must be noted also depends partly on construction.

The following shows 1936 income percentages by selected sources, compared with 1929:

Construction	—64%
Mining	—37
All other	—18

It must be added, points out the analysis, that the relative lag in the expansion of construction activity has thus far exerted a restraining influence in many other directions. This is notably evident in the statistics of employment in manufacturing, as an instance, where the drab performance of industries, which provide materials for construction, contrasts sharply with the slight decline recorded by all industries.

Here are comparative statistics of employment in building material plants (1923-25 equals 100) :

	1929 Peak	% Current 1929	
Lumber & allied products	99.7	72.7	—27.1
Stone, clay & glass prods	98.1	71.6	—27.0
All manufacturing	109.0	101.7	— 6.7

Construction's Contribution

Greater revival in construction should help to restore employment not only directly in these channels, but also indirectly in railroads—which haul most of the heavy materials used in building—as well as in trade and other channels whose prosperity depends partly on the welfare of workers allied to construction activity.

As the outlook for the rest of this cycle is surveyed, it becomes manifest that the ingredients for extension of the rise in business and in incomes are present. Thus, concludes Brookmire, as idle capital and credit are put to use in replacing obsolete building and equipment or in new expansion, the remaining unemployed will also be put to work; this means a stimulating effect on income of the rest of the population, until the national total and the buying power for a wide variety of goods will undoubtedly far surpass former peaks.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)

Quotations at 2 p. m.	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hyro Elec	21	23
do 6% pf	108	112
do 7% pf	128	133
Brock G & L	5½	6¼
Central Me. Power pf	79	84
do 7 % pf	79	84
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	99	103
Conn Lt & Power	58	58
Conn2power	43	46
East Util Assoc	27¼	29¼
do convert	5½	6½
Fall River G Wks	16	19
Fitchburg C & El	32½	46½
Green Mt Power pf	81	85
Hartford Elec	57	60
Haverhill Elec	36	39
Haverhill Gas	12	14
Holyoke Water power	225	
Lawrence G & L	38¼	41½
Lowell Elec	51½	53½
Lynn Gas & Elec	86	90
Mass Power & Lt pf	21¾	23¾
Mass Util Assoc	27½	29½
N E G & El 5½% pf	33½	37
N E Power Assoc	24	28½
do pf	73	76
N E Pub Serv	4	5
N E Pub Serv 7% pr ln	35	50
do 6% pf ln	49	53
do 7% pf	22	25
do 8% pf	31½	34½
N Bos Lt Prop	28½	
do pf	90	91
Providence Gas	9¼	10¾
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	102	105
do 5½ pf	96	100
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34½
Rockland Lt & Power	10	11½
So N E Telephone	160	165
Springfield Gas	10¾	12¼
Twin States G & E pr pf	99	103
West Mass Cos	30¼	33¼

Cutler-Hammer to Split Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, makers of electrical control apparatus, have approved a two for one split in common stock and have authorized issuance of $2,500,000 in convertible cumulative preferred stock, it was announced. The registration statement on the new issue will be filed shortly, it was stated.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:00
3 2¾s '45-'43	106.16	106.27	106.28
6 2½s '48-'43	106.13	106.10	106.10
2 2½s '48-'44	106.10	106.10	106.10
2 4s '54-'44	110.22	110.17	110.22
3 2¾s '51-'45	101.22	101.21	101.22
1 2½s '49-'46	103.28	103.28	103.28
19 2½s '53-'48	97.17	97.14	97.14
4 3¼s '54-'51	99.4	99.4	99.4
5 2s '52-'51	102.1	101.30	102.1
24 3¼s '46-'45	103.3	103.1	103
5 3¼s '56-'56	99.4	99.4	99.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

11 2¾s '47-'42	101.4	101.3	101.3
4 3¼s '64-'44	102.10	102.5	102.8

Home Owners' Loan

31 2¾s '49-'39	100	99.26	99.28
18 2¼s '44-'43	99.17	99.16	99.16
1 3s '52-'44	101.17	101.17	101.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '48	100½	100½	100½
1 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	113½	113½	113½
6 Alleghany 5s '44	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46½	46½
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	74	74	74
12 AmIOChem 5½s '49	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Am Int 5½s '49	105	105	105
72 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	113¾	113
23 Am T&T 3¼s '56	98½	98½	98½
18 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108	108	108
29 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100¾	99½	100¾
25 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36	36½
5 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	101	101	101
7 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97½	97¾
24 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
18 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108	108	108
29 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109¾	109¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	100¾	99½	100¾
25 ACL cit 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	88½	88½	88½
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s '48	42	42	42
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	71	71	71
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	84	83½	83½
19 B&O 1st 5s '48	108¾	108½	108½
20 B&O rfg 5s 95	72½	72½	72½
9 B & O 5s '96 P	71¾	70¾	71¾
3 B & O 5s 2000 D	71	70½	71
13 B & O cv 4½s '60	80	80½	80
34 B & O 4s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 B&O4sPLE¾WV '41	99½	99¾	99½
4 B & O 5s SW '50	93¼	93½	93½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103½
18 Beth Stl 2¾s '65	96½	96½	96½
4 BoConMills 6½s '34	17½	16½	17½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78¼	75¾	78¼
6 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	99	98¾	98¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	93¼	93	93½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Bruns & West 4s '38	100½	100½	100½
1 Buf R & P 4½s '57	74	74	74
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112½	112½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
2 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	116	116	116
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123½	123½	123½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	101½	101½	101½
36 Can Pac 4s perp	85¾	84¾	85¾
1 Celotex 4½s '47	94	94	94
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	13	12½	12½
2 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	103	103
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	90¾	90¾	90¾
47 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107¼	107	107¼
1 CRR & B of Ga 5s '37	88	88	88
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	44½	44½	44½
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	120	120	120
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	78	78	78
1 C & Ohi cn 5s '39	106½	106½	106½
1 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	113	113	113
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	25	24½	25
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Chic Gt West 4s'59	31½	30½	31½
85 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	19¾	18¾	19¼
63 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6½	6¼	6½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
55 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	12¼	12	12
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 CRI& P 4½s'52 A	14	14	14
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
26 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	8½	8½	8½
13 C R I & P 4s'88	28¾	28	28¾
15 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	15¼	14½	15¼
10 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	13	13	13
20 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108½	108½	108½
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
21 Ch & W Ind 4s'42	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	89½	89	89½
13 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	106¾	106½	106½
15 ClevUnTerm 4½'77 C	102¾	102¾	103
3 Col F & I 5s'43	104½	104	104
1 Col F & I 5s'70	104	104	104
1 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	101	101	101
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98½	98	98½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105	105	105
13 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97¾	97¼	97¼
9 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67½	67¼	67½
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105¾	105½	105½
1 Con Oil 3½s '51	101	100½	100¾
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	101½	101½
5 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Container 5s '43	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Cuba Nr Ry 5½s '42	45	44½	44½
2 Cuba RR 6s '52	46½	46½	46½
1 Cuba R R 6s '46	45	45	45
2 Del P & L 4¼s8 '69	102½	102½	102½
3 D & R G West 5s '55	11½	11	11
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	11	11	11
2 D Moin & Ft D4s '35ct	5	5	5
7 Det Ed 4s '65	100	100	100
3 Det Chem 3s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
9 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	107	106½	107
4 Erie rfg 5s '67	64	63¾	64
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	64	63½	64
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	98	98	98
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	70	69¾	70
8 Erie & Jer 6s '55	116¾	116¾	116¾
5 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	101½	101½	101½
25 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10¾	10¼	10¾
3 Fond J & G 4s '82 ct	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
2 Gen Mot Accept3s'46	102½	102¼	102½
3 GenMotAccep3¾s'51	101¾	101¼	101½
13 Goodrich 4¼s4 '56	101	100¾	100¾
4 Goodrich 6s '45	103¾	103¼	103¼
13 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104	104	104
2 GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	109	109	109
4 Gt Nor 4½s8 '77 E	102	101½	101½
111 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	116½	115¾	116¾
42 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	106¾	105½	106¼
12 Gt Nor 3¾s8 '67	92	91¾	91¾
1 G Bay & W deb B	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 Hockg V 4½s8 '99	117½	117½	117½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	92½	92½	92½
18 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	42	41	41
3 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	120½	120½	120½
16 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	66¼	65½	66¼
3 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	27	26¾	27
37 Ill Cen 4s '51	72¾	72¼	72¼
20 Ill Cen4½s'66	56½	55½	56½
63 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	6½	6¼	6½
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	19¼	19¼	19¼
55 Chi&NW cv 4½s'49	12¼	12	12
15 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 CRI& P 4½s'52 A	14	14	14
5 CRI & P 4½s'52 A ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
26 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	8½	8½	8½
13 C R I & P 4s'88	28¾	28	28¾
15 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	15¼	14½	15¼
10 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	13	13	13
20 Ch Un Sta 4s'63 D	108½	108½	108½
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
21 Ch & W Ind 4s'42	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	89½	89	89½
13 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	106¾	106½	106½
15 ClevUnTerm 4½'77 C	102¾	102¾	103
3 Col F & I 5s'43	104½	104	104
1 Col F & I 5s'70	104	104	104
1 Columbia G 5s'52 Ap	101	101	101
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98½	98	98½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105	105	105
13 Com'l Cred 3½s'51	97¾	97¼	97¼
9 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67½	67¼	67½
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105	105	105
3 Con Gas NY 4½s'

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling marvelous 21-folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gorgeous Gift Wrapping, Stationery, Everyday, Humorous, Religious Boxes Novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write for $1-box on approval. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln, Dept. 113, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Finest $1 assortment. Mrs. Johnson made $672. Peterson $437. Combination Offer. Good profits. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Deaths, Fitchburg 5-30, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOUR THOUSAND ACRE first class cattle ranch, fully equipped. Seven hundred and fifty acres irrigated hay; fall-fed second water right; plenty of feed for wintering and summering stock. Hereford cattle. Good buildings. One mile from state highway, near town with paved grade and high school; one two main railroad lines. Price one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. For sale by owner.
JOHN INAENIT
Drummond, Montana

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson Av., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 9108

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opp. The Mother Church — Attractive rooms, all inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS GIFFORD-HEWITT, COM. 1960.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
36 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-97
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs.
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28 445
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4320
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5800
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel. Randolph 7861
DETROIT
3-181 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
408 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3702-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel MAin 3904
MIAMI
3220 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2443
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 3401
2978 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel CHestnut 8173
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4148 Mon. Wed and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
New Coats of
Karavana Fleece, 29.75
Sizes 12 to 20
Second Floor of Fashions

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS BRIDGEPORT CONN
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

Very Special! Custom-Built $22.50 Innerspring Mattress and Box Springs
$14.75 each
HOWLAND'S

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

JACK F. STEWART
Electrical Contractor
HOME SERVICE
219 Gilbert Street Phone 3-4853

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2000 OPP RAILROAD STATION

Tel. 4000 Birdseye Frosted Foods
Cohen Bros.
Fine Groceries and Fruits
Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food
145 to 149 GREENWICH AVE.

Come In and See Our Display of
1938 Radios
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

COS COB CLEANERS and TAILORS
GRISWOLD BROTHERS
Cleaning and Tailoring of the better kind.
Fur Remodeling and Repairing
134 Post Road, Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 2991

For School Children
FOUNTAIN PENS WATCHES
NAPKIN RINGS
W D Webb, Inc.
Jewelers Since 1897
74-W 17 Greenwich Ave.

Time for School
Lunch Kits, $1.75
Special—School Portfolio
Holds Books, Thermos, Sandwiches, $2.35
Greenwich Hardware Co.
Tel. 000 225 Greenwich Ave.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-4617 1:30-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster . Hartford Coal Co.
713 MAIN STREET 7-6461

Cameras and Supplies
The Harvey & Lewis Co
OPTICIANS
402 MAIN STREET
"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection"

Budget Beauty Salon
First 4 Days of the Week Only:
Shampoo and Finger Wave, 50c
Permanent Waves $3.25 and up
ROOMS 42-44 at 902 Main Street
SAGE-ALLEN BLDG Phone 6-2281

Pumpernickel Bread
14c a loaf
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 880

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Company
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
186 HANOVER STREET Phone 1800

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 13-W

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2115 9 A.M.-5 P.M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"Try a Monitor Advertiser"
SPECIAL
OIL BURNERS
Completely installed with tank $198.50, limited time only
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

RAY HAMMOND
HABERDASHER
Custom Tailoring and Men's Apparel
A Shop Men Enjoy
162 ORANGE STREET

Phillips Store
Cut Rate
Cosmetics—Perfumes
Toilet Articles
47 CENTER ST. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

Ann Allen Gowns
2 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

ELI MOORE, Inc.
Fall Togs for Boys and Girls
Up to size 14
942 Chapel St.

The Shop on Wheels
PLUMBING HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
Charles A. Menzies, Inc.
67 Whitney Ave. 3-8107 2-1274

MANHATTAN
Dyers and Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun Street 7-4111

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y^e OLD^e
HARD^e WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone "0" A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS .
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

Wedding Gifts
Individual China and Silver Pieces
Sets of Flatware - Watches
Brooches - Bracelets - Rings
Necklaces - Etc.
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington St. So. Norwalk

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7536 12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now Showing
The new Fall Worsted-Tex Suits and Knit-Tex Topcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service

The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring
Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
A Complete Department Store
Miller's large Corset Department features Artists Model, Flexees, Nemo, Treo, American Lady, and others.

Fuel Oils
PATTERSON & GUILBERT
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building
Stamford 3-2188

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

WALLINGFORD

The Wallingford Bank and Trust Co.
Christmas Club
Commercial, Savings, Trust

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon. Wed. Fri. 9 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For a Home Beautiful . . .
Consult Our Interior Decorating Dept.

Fourth Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Give Your Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels and Table Linens a Personal Touch.
HAVE THEM MONOGRAMMED
We do this work beautifully and satisfactorily at very small cost—
Monogram of One Letter 10c
Monogram of Two Letters . . . 15c
Monogram of Three Letters . . 20c
Samples of monograms and all other information at our Domestic Department.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

You are invited to visit our new Millinery Department
Fall and Winter Models Now on Display
The Miller & Peck Co.

Fall Days remind us to send our rugs and curtains for renovating. They will look like new when they are returned from
PERRYS
Phone 3-3161

Everything in Wearables for your boy and young man are now in for school and college reopening.
St. John & Sullivan
68 South Main Street Dial 4-4822

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE .

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

September Sale of
FUR TRIMMED COATS
in Progress!
$39.75 to $269.50
JOHN G. MYERS CO.

Everything for School and College
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

Arch-Aid Shoes
for Women
10 New Models to Choose from
CONVERSE and LEIGHTON
74 No. Pearl Street

With Vacations Ending
The Allen Food Shop
is ready to serve you with a full line of Delicious Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits.
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
136 NO. ALLEN ST., cor. Washington Ave.

BINGHAMTON

Barnes Flower Shop
Riviera Theatre Building
Flowers for Fall Weddings
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Dial 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 Jefferson St. Dial 2-8369

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

The Town & Country Shop —distinctive fashions featured in Vogue. Dresses from 7.95, exclusive one-of-a-kind styles from 18.50.
Third Floor
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

NEW for FALL and SMART for FALL
Men's, Women's, Children's Fall Clothes that will deliver beauty, comfort, style and service at moderate prices.
McLEAN'S
James H. Carver Co., Inc.

Complete Line of G. E. Home Appliances
70-72 State Street

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
115 Court St. 21 Jarvis St. Binghamton
80 Baldwin St. Johnson City
6-1381

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Save by ordering now
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. Dial 7-2349

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning
Not Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

BRONXVILLE

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
208 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
549 East 149th St. New York City Mott Haven 9-8140 Yonkers 4883
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 4972—1473 TUCKAHOE

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Brownsville 4070

DULETO TAILOR

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
1069—1073 1/2
71 Pondfield Road

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3201

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
85 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0310

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-5 P. M. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

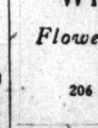
GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET - SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY Mobilgas & Mobiloil
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Fall and Winter at $2
Others to $10.00
A Full Line of Guaranteed Hosiery at 59c up

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo N Y

Marbeth Beauty Salon



Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
151 Wallace Ave. Parkside 1617
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

JOHN PUEHN
337 Parkridge Avenue
Choice
Meats, Fish and Poultry
Special attention to Telephone Orders
Dial University 8480

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

Bottled on the Wilber Farm
WILBER DAIRY
ROBERT E. RICH, Mgr.
444 Vermont Street GA. 3211

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
New Fall Styles
DRESSES, $3.95 up
HATS $2.00 up
Hosiery—Slips—Suits—Coats
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6057

BUFFALO
(Continued)

HENS & KELLY CO.
Annual
Street Floor Sale
plus
Dozens of Companion Sales on Other Floors
MAIN and MOHAWK STREET BUFFALO

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
205 13th Street Lincoln 9750

GRANT 3366
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

CORTLAND

HOME DAIRY CO.
CAFETERIA
Delicatessen *Bakery*
31 MAIN STREET

ELMIRA

Our Famous
Kenwood Tweeds
are arriving Daily.
Mark Twain Gown Shoppe, Inc.
KATHERINE B. SCHNEIDER
Mark Twain Hotel

Now in our new location
DEISTER & BUTLER, Inc.
Quality Jewelers
119 North Main St., Elmira, N. Y.

Gosper - Kelly Co., Inc.
160 North Main St.
Elmira, N. Y.
Shoes and Hosiery

GLOVERSVILLE

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.
For those who like good BUTTER try our own
COUNTRY ROLL BUTTER
Guaranteed to please or money refunded.
PUTMAN'S MARKET
21 South Main Street, Gloversville

ESSO
and when in need of gasoline or oil, stop at the ESSO SIGN of
EXTRA SERVICE
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 South Main St.
180 North Main St.
Gloversville, N. Y.

FARHART GARAGE
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

SHIRLEY TEMPLE SCHOOL FROCKS
for Girls 5 to 12
ARGERSINGER'S
New Fall Shoes in
FOOT REST and ENNA JETTICK Makes
The new styles are lovely to look upon. Come in for a fitting.
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

JAMESTOWN

The New "Bradley" Knits
Exclusive in Jamestown at
NELSON'S STORE of Specialty Shops
EAST SECOND STREET

KENMORE

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies Shoes for Children
3870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2064

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2303 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon. Wed and Fri. Evenings

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD Ri 2946

We invite you to see our
BIRDSEYE
FROSTED FOODS
Choice selection of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and poultry
WERNER'S
3145 DELAWARE AVE. Ri 2564

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

Tel. Larch. 2048
Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
1936 Palmer Ave., Larchmont

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on all cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2005

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
WESTINGHOUSE
Kitchen-Proved Refrigerator brings a new standard of refrigerator value
WESTMINSTER
SALES AND SERVICE
Radio Repairing—Oil Burning Service
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 1-3745—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

New Fall Frocks
For School, Business or Street
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

Back to School in Style
by
STERN'S
Exclusive Children's Outfitters
36-53 Main Street

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
82 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

Back to School!
MILLER & MACK
Boys' and Students' Apparel
Football and Basketball Uniforms
36-33 MAIN STREET

FOREST HILLS

Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7918

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5800 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Authorized Ford Dealers
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8331

CHILDREN'S SCHOOL SHOES
YOUNG SHOES
for Young Feet
71-20 AUSTIN STREET

FELT HAT DAY—SEPT. 11

R. FISCHER
Haberdashery
Complete Line Standard Merchandise
107-03 Continental Ave. Bou. 8-8589

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-0882

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou 8-1777

FREEPORT

Flowers
For Every Occasion
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Rd. Ph. Free. 2435

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1916
32 MAIN STREET 60 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1600-1-2 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. WINKENBACH
Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
107 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD
Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bolotte, Manager
169 7th Street
Hempstead 7243

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Radio Repairs
and Installations
All work guaranteed.
FORDHAM RADIO
3108 37th Ave. HAV. 9-5500

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET Open Evenings

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Summer Picnic Gadgets
Electric Fans Sold and Repaired
Ask for it—we have it
S. RUBIN
3107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD Northern Blvd at 147th St. Flushing. Fl. 9-0062 0626
THE HALLETT CHAPEL 8-17 Astoria Blvd Astoria Astoria 9-0011-0012

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
1-08 GUTPHIN BLVD Jamaica 6-0128
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Continental 8-4330

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

LYNBROOK

I. JACOBSON & SON
DEPARTMENT STORE
Complete Outfit of
School Clothes
for Your Boys and Girls
Agency for "Pied Piper" Shoes
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Featuring "KANT-RUN" Stockings. Guaranteed not to run
87 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
NU ENAMEL PAINTS
35 Atlantic Ave. Telephone Lyn 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

Back to School Clothes for Boys and Youths
Visit our "VARSITY SHOP," featuring complete line of Furnishings and Clothing for young men up to size 22.
ADELSON'S *Boys' and Youths' Shop*
27 ATLANTIC AVE. PHONE 6327

NEW FALL HAND BAGS
- SMARTEST STYLES
Newest Leathers as crisp as Fall Air. Colors as beautiful as Turning Leaves. All top grain leather only. 2.95 each.
WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
92 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 837

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
SINCLAIR GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints
Glass
Wallpaper
Lucas
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9906

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 227th St.
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
108-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind. We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-16 Jamaica Ave.

Fall Millinery
$1.85 - $5.00
The Palace
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th Street

SCHICK SHAVER

Greeting Cards * Lipschutz * Stationers
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery
Toys, Greeting Cards, Films
SCHOOL SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
113-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3097

SAM. WEINBERG
ADAM HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW NECKWEAR
REIS UNDERWEAR
Jamaica Avenue, corner 107 St.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style cooked free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember we cook roast we prepare for you there is a great saving. Not alone on size, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various roasts. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.
Everbest Pork Provision Co.

120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 1-0081
118-18 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 1-0424

"blue coal"—Koppers Coke
Call Jamaica 6-7900
134-01 94th Avenue
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
Telephone your GROCERY ORDER and be sure to include
BURNETT'S LIQUID MIX
GASAU & KAMP, INC.
Groceries and Delicatessen
Caterers
113-05 Jamaica Avenue

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Fall Cleaning
have your cleaner overhauled
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK AT GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 8429

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3617
All Repairing Done on the Premises

ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919
Telephone Rockville Center 723

Marty's Beauty Center
Individual Hair Cutting and Hair Styling
282 MERRICK ROAD

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place. Tel Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
GAS SUNOCO OILS
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

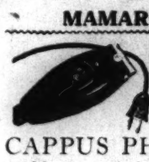
ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Poch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK



SCHICK SHAVER
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 89

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
37 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
LUGBAUER Service

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability in
Furs
49½ Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 2554

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3000

NEW YORK

Long Island

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

DELLWOOD *Creami-Rich* MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3233; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave.
Ask about our convenient payment plan for

CORONA PORTABLES

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Bldg.
11 Fiske Place
Hillcrest 5282

FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

F. E. Holmes & Son
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 149 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
80 WEST 129TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0958

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

KENDALL OIL SUNOCO OILS
GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 225 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 505-R

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator). Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50, 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 76 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 361 North Ave.

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

NEW ROCHELLE 2330
Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVER
374 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.
Near Lockwood Ave.

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
285 NORTH AVENUE
13 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes Famous Makes
$3.95—$6.95
Values up to 18.50
Sizes 3 to 10—Width AAA-C
N. R. 4003 40 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (near Hugenots)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096

Oriental & Domestic Rugs
We buy, sell, clean and repair.
CASPARIAN'S
Oriental Rug Shop
N. R. 3965
706 North Ave., New Rochelle

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

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Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
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Emmadine Farms
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Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Beacon, N. Y.
Phone 5399 Phone 197

Fresh Fruit Pies
are in season
We have them all
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street, nr. Market

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SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY

ROCHESTER

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan
IMPERIAL WASHABLE WALLPAPER
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RETAIL BRANCH
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Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

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All Sizes All Styles
One Price $6.50
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Main 1883

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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TOURISTS
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WATTS DRY CLEANING CO.
INCORPORATED
Fine Dry Cleaning
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Knit work a speciality.
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COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
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Grocery—Delicatessen
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TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
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Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

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65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 4584
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30 Garth Road. Telephone Scarsdale 4400
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Use Domino Cane Sugar
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SILK HOSIERY
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Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
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NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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Make Ideal Gifts
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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One Price $6.50
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Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
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CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
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Tel. 2-1173

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Famous From Coast to Coast
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Robert E. Gilman
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Powder Puff Beauty Shop
We Appreciate Your Patronage
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Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers
Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

Bardeen
School Supplies
Office 543 E. Genesee St. Retail Store 431 So. Warren St.

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Millinery
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WATERTOWN

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NEW YORK

WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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- Knox Hats
- I. Miller Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Artcraft Hose

EMPSALL'S

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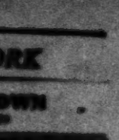
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BREAD - ROLLS - PASTRIES
Hilray's
QUALITY BAKERY PRODUCTS
French Confections
Phone W. P. 7000
190 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y.

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Samuel Peyser
Optician
112 Mamaroneck Avenue
WHITE PLAINS 575

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PHARMACIES
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Knitted Suits
$5.95 and $8.95
Gertrude Meyers, Inc.
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Bulova Watches on time payments
BURNAM'S
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MOVING
J·H·EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

For School
Gro-Tred Shoes
For Boys and Girls
D.F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
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COAL COMPANY
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High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
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for next winter's comfort NOW by putting your heating system in proper working order.
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Heating and Plumbing Contractors
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THE NEW MODELS AND MATERIALS ARE NOW READY FOR SELECTION FOR YOUR
Fall Suit or Coat
ALTERATIONS, REMODELING and FUR REPAIRING
Projanskys
146 East Post Road
Ph. White Plains 1229, White Plains, N. Y.

YONKERS

CHARLES
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A store in your neighborhood
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times — Middle Man's Land!

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer — How Times Have Changed

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle — Our Unneutral Neutrality Law

—Murdock in Orange Daily Courier — Ah! a Mate!

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle — The Open Door in China!

Worth Knowing

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The domestication of the camel goes as far back as prehistoric times. A papyrus 33 centuries old mentions this valuable beast of the desert.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Golgotha

The gospel records inform us that the place where Jesus' crucifixion was carried out was named "Golgotha," an Aramaic word which is interpreted as meaning "a place of a skull" (Matt. 27:33).

Why it was so described is not certainly known; some supposing that it was a small skull-shaped hill or mound, while others suggest that it gained its sinister title from the fact that it had served already, on other occasions, as a place of execution.

As to its position, also, there remains some uncertainty, though it was apparently within easy reach of Jerusalem. Incidentally, it may be noted that the familiar English word "Calvary" derives from the phrase "*calvariae locus*" (literally "place of a skull") which was used in rendering this verse into Latin. Thus it is seen that "Golgotha" and "Calvary" are virtually synonymous terms.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hurdles

Set rows of chairs along two opposite walls, the chairs being placed a few feet apart. Tie strings to the front legs of one row of chairs a foot up from the floor, and stretch them across the room and tie to the legs of corresponding chairs on opposite side.

Divide the players into teams of three, in each one of which two individuals represent the "horse," and one the "driver." The "horses" lock arms; the "driver," standing behind them, takes hold of each player's free arm. All contesting teams line up in this position along the length of the first string.

At a signal, the teams, still keeping the "horse and driver" formation, "hurdle" the strings and then back again to the starting line. The team which first succeeds in making the round trip without breaking formation or tripping wins the race. —Elizabeth C., Melrose, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Character is like a tree and reputation like its shadow. The shadow is what we think of it; the tree is the real thing."

Connecting Links:

Letter Juggling: Thereat, Theater, Hatree.

What Day?: It was Tuesday. When the day after tomorrow (Thursday) is "yesterday," "today" will be Friday, and when the day before yesterday (Sunday) was "tomorrow," "today" was Saturday. There are 2 days between Saturday and Tuesday, and between Tuesday and Friday.

Radio Dance Orchestras: Wayne King; Guy Lombardo; Shep Fields; Horace Heidt; Al Goodman; Rudy Vallee; Richard Himber; Ben Bernie; Benny Goodman; Hal Kemp.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

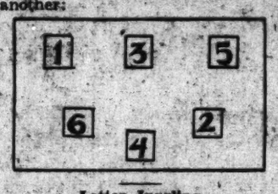
Cryptogram

Abraham Lincoln's comment on Character forms the basis of today's cryptic message:

"ABCDCAEFD GH IGJF C EDFF CKL DFMNECEGPK IGJF GEH HBCLPO. EBF HBCLPO GH OBCE OF EBGKJ PQ GE; EBF EDFF GH EBF DFCI EBGKR."

Connecting Links

Try connecting 1 and 2, 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 in the diagram below with lines that do not cross one another:



Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 7-letter words—one of them a hyphenated word—with the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E E H R T T

What Day?

Mr. A asked Mr. B what day of the week it was. Mr. B replied: "When the day after tomorrow is yesterday, today will be as far from Tuesday as today was from Tuesday when the day before yesterday was tomorrow." What day was it?

Radio Dance Orchestras

Can you straighten out the names of the radio dance orchestras listed below? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Wayne	Heidt	
2	Guy	Klinger	
3	Fie Ma	Kilg	1
4	Horace	Benny	
5	Al	Ben	
6	Vallee	Lombardo	
7	Richard	Shep	
8	Ben	Goodman	
9	Goodman	Rudy	
10	Kemp	Bernie	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Silhouetted Friends

Monitor Camera Club from C. Cowgill, Los Angeles

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the amplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Grease the Front Wheels

Many car owners forget, or maybe never knew, that a "grease job" does not include the lubrication of the front wheels. Nor does this need doing very often—once every 6000 to 10,000 miles is often enough. But it must be done then, or the front wheel bearings will become dry, and they may quickly be ruined.

Keep this matter checked for more car service without extra wear.—C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Selling Electric Light Bulbs

A man in our city has developed an income by selling electric light bulbs, arranging with a local merchant to allow him a commission on sales. He calls from door to door, carrying in his basket bulbs of various sizes

He states that he finds many houses with burned-out bulbs which housewives are glad to replace, but for one reason or another have failed to do so.—Estella S., Wilmington, Ohio.

Quotation for Today

OUR antagonist is our helper. This amicable conflict with difficulty obliges us to an intimate acquaintance with our object and compels us to consider it in all its relations.—ANON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

New Developments

Elderly Lady: "Can you tell me where the Second Baptist Church is?"

New Patrolman: "You got me, lady. I don't even know where the First Baptist Church is."—Bee-Hive.

Aha!

"I never saw a house so upset in my life as mine when I returned."

"What was the matter?"

"My husband had been putting things to rights!"

In Modern Terms

She: "Is my hair parted straight?"

He: "Almost. I see only one detour in it."

"Very pretty, sir—but the Federal Housing Administration can hardly advance money on an air castle."—Collier's

The Compliment

The master of the house rang for the maid. The girl was in the act of cleaning pots and pans, and, before she could tidy herself, her employer entered the kitchen to see what was delaying her.

He looked at her dirty hands and face. "My word, Mary," he said, "but you're pretty dirty, aren't you?"

Mary smiled coyly. "Yes, sir," she replied, "but I'm prettier clean."—Whitley Seaside Chronicle.

Generous

Brown had been searching vainly for tools in his shed, and went to his wife.

"What?" he said, on learning where they had gone. "D'you mean to say you've lent the fork and spade to the woman next door? What am I going to do?"

"Oh, I forgot to tell you, dear," his wife replied. "I promised to lend you, too, to dig over her kitchen garden!"—Tit-Bits.

More Howlers

Chaos is a name for the world as a whole.

Hosiery is what carries the water to put out fires.

An autograph is the plan of a motorcar.

A handicap is one that is easy on the head.

Daily Anecdote

Honor Bound

Thomas Arnold, famed headmaster at Rugby, hated falsehood and had his own unique method of dealing with it. He believed each boy implicitly, but when falsehood was discovered, punished it severely.

In the higher forms he never permitted a statement to be supplemented by proof. "If you say so," he would exclaim with firmness, "that is quite enough. I believe your word."

Once, in consequence of a disturbance, he found it necessary to send several boys away. In the midst of the excitement which followed he stood before the assembled school and said, "It is *not* necessary that this should be a school of three hundred, or one hundred, or of fifty boys; but it is necessary that it should be a school of Christian gentlemen."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Neighbors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

On her way home after a Wednesday evening meeting, Mrs. G—— noticed two shabby women and overheard some of their conversation.

"You know," said one, "Mary's had to stay home since last week. I am afraid if she doesn't show up tonight, the boss will get another scrubwoman to take her place."

Mrs. G—— fell in line with them as they trailed down an industrial section of the town. "So Mary can't work? That's too bad. But don't worry; we won't let her get fired. I'll go and take her place; and when it is time for our pay, I'll take it to Mary."

In filed Mrs. G—— along with the other scrubwomen and hastily donned Mary's apron as she told the boss that she was taking Mary's place. At the end of the week, true to her word, she took the pay envelope to Mary's home, but she would not give a clue to her identity.

Some time later in the season Mrs. G—— was enjoying the cool of the evening in front of her comfortable, but unpretentious, home, when along came Mary, quite by chance. "Oh, you live here!" exclaimed Mary. "I never dreamed you were so rich. How could you ever do that for me?"

"No, no, my dear friend," said Mrs. G——, "not rich as far as money goes, just comfortable now. But I can never forget the years of struggle in Austria and America, and the times of stress when loving hearts and willing hands of neighbors helped to lighten the burden. And are we not all just neighbors?"

Park Bench

Monitor Camera Club from Coursin Black, Grand Rapids

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Effect of Prior Service Elsewhere

Question: A bylaw reads as follows: "At least eight days prior to the election, the Clerk shall mail to each member a printed list of the names of all members eligible for election to readership, etc." Another section provides, "The Readers shall be members . . . they shall not serve as Readers more than three years, etc."

Would the Clerk have the right to exclude the names of those who have held the position of Reader in a society afterwards disbanded?

Answer: In my opinion, the bylaw is to be construed as applying to all who may have served as Reader for three years, regardless of where or when. If so, the Clerk would be right in excluding the names of such persons from the list. The bylaw is so worded, however, that it might be legitimately held that the intent in adopting the bylaw was to apply only to those who had served three years in the office in this particular organization. If that opinion is widely held, the question should be decided by a vote of the membership and the bylaw further clarified.

Brevities

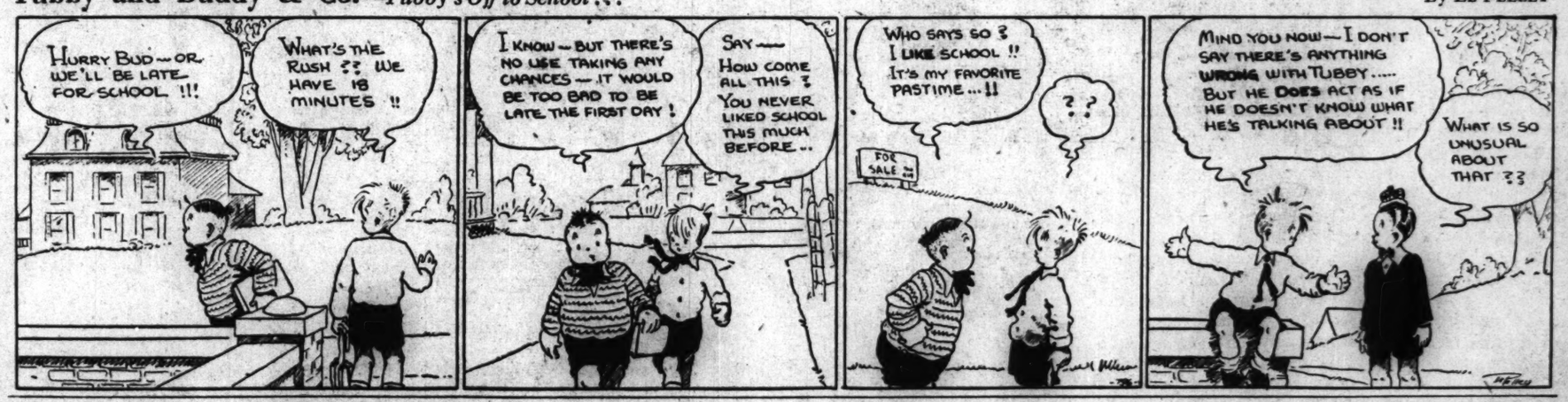
New Yorker: Boat-race observers were impressed by the large number of palatial yachts in Newport waters. We may as well face the fact that we still have a big navy of the unemployed.

Ed Scanlon in Buffalo Evening News: Wonder if small-town papers still say that this or that local boy has gone to the city "to accept a position"?

Montreal Herald: Business with railroads must be good. Here and there we observe that a coat of paint has been put on a rural station.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby's Off to School . . .*

By LE PELLEY


HURRY BUD—OR WE'LL BE LATE FOR SCHOOL !!!
WHAT'S THE RUSH ?? WE HAVE 18 MINUTES !!
I KNOW—BUT THERE'S NO USE TAKING ANY CHANCES—IT WOULD BE TOO BAD TO BE LATE THE FIRST DAY !
SAY—— HOW COME ALL THIS ? YOU NEVER LIKED SCHOOL THIS MUCH BEFORE..
WHO SAYS SO ? I LIKE SCHOOL !! IT'S MY FAVORITE PASTIME...!!
??
FOR SALE
MIND YOU NOW—I DON'T SAY THERE'S ANYTHING WRONG WITH TUBBY..... BUT HE DOES ACT AS IF HE DOESN'T KNOW WHAT HE'S TALKING ABOUT !!
WHAT IS SO UNUSUAL ABOUT THAT ??

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Bosun Doesn't Swim*

By THE HAGERS

THE BOSUN WALKED THE STREETS WITH ME, AND SEEMED A CURIOSITY.
THE DRAKEVILLE DUCKS WOULD STOP AND WAIT TO WATCH HIS ROLLING SAILOR'S GAIT.
WE REACHED THE POND. I SAID TO HIM, "I KNOW YOU'RE ANXIOUS FOR A SWIM."
THE DAUNTLESS SEAFARER THEN SPOKE: "NOT ME, MATE! I CAN'T SWIM A STROKE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Japan's Responsibility

TOKYO'S answer to Great Britain's protest over the shooting of the British Ambassador to China is unsatisfactory. We are not expressing Downing Street's view; that will undoubtedly be put forward in another note to Japan. We are expressing the moral revulsion men everywhere feel over barbarous attacks on non-combatants. The Japanese note is unsatisfactory not merely because it fails to offer apologies or reparations for an unprovoked assault on a high diplomatic official; it is unsatisfactory because it fails to offer any sign that the Japanese Government feels any compunction about the slaughter of thousands of civilians in complete disregard of the ordinary dictates of humanity.

The bullying of China for years; the gobbling of Manchoukuo while asserting no intention of gobbling; the violation of solemn treaties particularly the Nine Power Pact by which Japan still stands as a guarantor of China's territorial and administrative integrity; the whole disingenuous story of Japanese military aggression and commercial tyranny in North China; repeated insults and injuries which finally have united China; the disregard for other nations' rights at Shanghai; the blockade of shipping without declaring war—for all these Japan will have to answer to international law and to the world's sense of fair play.

Defenses have been made for these actions. And those who sit in judgment on Japan must search their own consciences and answer for similar deeds of their own in the past and for their failure to help Japan find a peaceful adjustment of her difficult economic situation. But even the bulk of these offenses does not equal the savage, cowardly, unnecessary and inhuman slaughter of civilians now being indulged in. The latest story is that of the killing of 300 refugees and the wounding of 400 by Japanese bombing planes.

There may be defenses for the violation of international law. But there is no defense for this sort of thing. There is no good in indicting a whole people; we do not wish to stir up hatred or anger toward the Japanese people. But the Japanese people must some time begin to take responsibility for the actions of their military leaders. The nation accepts the fruits of military aggression; it must accept responsibility for military methods. And sooner or later the moral revulsion of humanity against the slaughter of non-combatants must be forcibly expressed and made effective. If it be tolerated in Spain and China without protest there will be no measures taken to prevent its becoming the practice of all nations.

The British protest declared:

> The foreign, even the diplomatic status of the occupants is also irrelevant. The real issue is that they were non-combatants.

On that ground the whole world joins the British protest. On that ground Japan's answer is wholly unsatisfactory.

Overture to Nyon

THAT which started out as a gentlemanly dialogue between Great Britain and France is swiftly becoming a free-for-all field day for international epithet hurlers. But to get back to the beginning:

France suggested the conference on Mediterranean "piracy" to Britain. It has been reported that the French intention was to confine the talks to those two powers. Britain accepted the suggestion on condition that other interested powers—presumably Italy and Germany—were invited. Some reports from Rome said Italy was disinclined to jump at the offer because she felt slighted by the earlier arrangements. Germany was inclined to oblige, though expressing skepticism as to results.

Neither of these totalitarian powers is oblivious of the value of British friendship, as their policies of playing each other off in the British-German-Italian triangle would indicate. Possibly their passive attitude as to the conference was an expression by each of hopefulness of retaining British good will.

But there they all were, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, like a revival of the Mussolini dream of four-powered stability in—or rather imposed on—Europe. Up to then it had appeared Russia would not be invited. Now come reports of invitations sent to ten powers, Russia among them, and of new doubts as to whether Italy will attend any conference which includes Russia. Add a question as to whether Germany also may not now use its abhorrence of Communism as a reason to stay out also, thus incidentally registering sympathy for Italy.

Obviously it is harder to make a conference than make a war. But France and Britain seem to prefer the former as the best course toward re-establishment of order and decency in international dealings. They are pressing ahead with plans for a meeting at Nyon, Switzerland, which will be open not only to the ten invited powers but to all nations faced with the "piracy" problem in the Mediterranean.

One aspect of the Franco-British design for living together along trade routes deserves attention. It has appeared that these countries would be content to "name no names" if the Mediterranean route could through conference again be made safe for peaceful shipping. The idea was not to Russia's liking, as has become obvious in the Soviet-Italo exchanges. To the bewildered bystander such a solution might look a cart-before-the-horse sort of justice. Yet it is not impossible that if security along the world's trade routes could again be established without attempting to name or punish the government suspected of terrorism, non-punishment might be the lesser of two evils, especially if world war were the other.

At any rate there is no reason why Britain, or France for that matter, should pull Russian chestnuts out of the fire in a quarrel that concerns not democracy but one type of dictatorship as against another. The Soviet demand that the conference find Italy guilty is particularly ill timed, since the conference has not even met. It puts Russia definitely in the light of a trouble-maker without proving that Italy is one. Actually, of course, Italy can do her case much good in the eyes of world opinion by attending that meeting. She has disdained the epithets in the Soviet's notes; they need not keep her from Nyon. But it is the way of governments—like little boys!—to become so indignant about some things that they quite lose sight of others more important.

Whether either Italy or Russia attends, it is the intention of the French and British governments that the conference shall take place. It would be much more hopeful if the meeting could be broad enough to bring together nations of more than one opinion, for the alternative must be merely the adding of cement to alliances already forming in mutual distrust and opposition. From the tone of international talk at the moment, one would not gather that this is a case of "the more the merrier." But in any case, the more the better.

The Too Right Customer

MUCH of the discussion at the recent Summer School, held by the Drapers' Chamber of Trade at Oxford, England, centered around the problem of "the difficult customer." The inconsiderate and discourteous behavior of many customers appears to have become a definite and daily worry to the shopkeeper and his assistants. This is the more regrettable because, considered as a type, there is probably no wage earner in the community who maintains a higher standard of courtesy under such trying conditions than the shop assistant.

She, for it is more often "she," is usually working long hours with little rest; is, at "rush" periods and "sale" seasons, working at very high pressure, and is compelled by the unwritten law of her profession to adopt the attitude that "the customer is always right." If, under provocation, she should lapse but once from the "Retort Courteous," it may endanger her job.

The customer is not without difficulties of his—or her—own in the matter. He is forced frequently to come

> . . midst the crowd, the hum, the shock of men,
> To hear, to see, to feel, and to possess,

and it is understandable if sometimes, before he accomplishes the last-named act, his poise is a trifle shaken. Even so, to forget his manners is, at the very least, to forget his own interests; for the manners that "makyth man" make also, usually, for quick service.

Fashions in Fishes

LIFE is just one big glass bowl for a fish these days. That proverbial lack of privacy which makes a goldfish feel right at home in the middle of anybody's parlor has found its seasonal counterpart in newspaper publicity and public expositions devoted exclusively to the domestic doings of the fish.

First on the autumn social calendar comes the Greater City Aquarium Society's tenth annual show in Brooklyn. Of special interest, too, is the arrival of a shipment of tropical beauties at the Battery, which as any fish fan knows is the equivalent of saying that the circus has come to town.

Accent is on color, judging from newspaper previews of what finny fashion-plates are sporting this season. Reports from the Brooklyn show disclose that the tiny neon tetra—a fish with scales so luminous that it has been likened to an animated neon light—is the unchallenged headliner of the fish fancier's fall fashion parade. Although only an inch long, this slender model wearing blue-green stripes, with tail tipped in scarlet, fairly dazzles the spectator. The neon tetra's debut puts the lovely betta with its modish magenta pastel tones very much in the shade. The ubiquitous guppies are on hand as usual. But they no longer seem to be in the swim when the prizes are handed out.

At any rate, turnstiles should click a lively tune these next few months as curious sightseers join the faithful in their customary Sunday afternoon stroll among the glass tanks.

Prairie Society

Book News of the Day

INDIAN wars, gold rushes and cattle drives have been well exploited by the historian and perhaps over-exploited by the fictioneer, but there has long been a need of an adequate account of how people lived from day to day during and immediately after the great westward American migration of the past century. It is precisely this need which Prof. Everett Dick supplies in THE SOD-HOUSE FRONTIER, 1854-1890 (New York: Appleton-Century. $5).

A sod house was built of rectangles of tough prairie sod, perhaps 1½ by 3 feet, covered with a pole, grass and sod roof. It was dirty and ill-ventilated, it had usually only one room, and the roof leaked. But it was warm in winter, cool in summer, and possessed the virtue of being easily built of materials everywhere available. It sheltered the ignorant, the criminal, the delicate, the cultured.

The sod-house country corresponds, roughly, to the present states of Kansas, Nebraska and North and South Dakota, and the period considered in Dr. Dick's work extends from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill to the admission of the Dakotas to the Union. In that period the whole of the vast region had been settled, most of it put into cultivation and the greater part of the frontier problems had been solved.

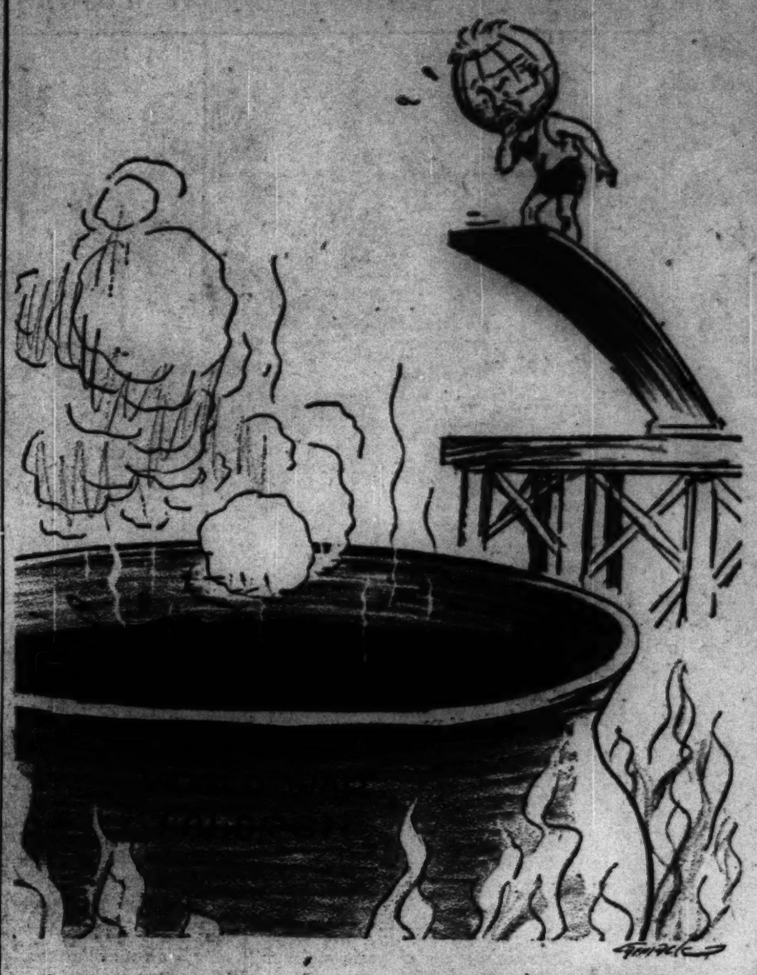
The migration falls into two distinct periods: prior to the Civil War the great incentive had been the enlargement of free-soil territory; after the conflict, unemployment and the restlessness engendered by army life drove thousands west to the free lands. The first settlers claimed their home by pre-emption; after 1862 the stricter provisions of the Homestead Act went into effect; but there was always much abuse of the free homes privilege.

The settlers were of every class and from every section; they quickly sank to a primitive mode of life, and as quickly set about raising their standard of culture; schools were often begun before church, store, post office or even homes. Again, topography and climate varied from the well-watered and fairly well-timbered regions of the East to the semi-arid plains of the West. Dr. Dick's book is therefore something of a catalogue; but there is scarcely a phase of prairie life which does not receive adequate treatment. He tells how the settlers lived from day to day, what they ate and wore, how they felt about religion, politics and social questions, their makeshifts, their manners, their amusements. One does miss, however, the story of the wagon-yard, that pioneer caravansary; and the subject of pioneer humor deserves a chapter to itself.

But the book, compiled entirely from letters, documents, old newspaper files and personal recollections, will be indispensable to students and a bonanza to the historical novelist. And it is fascinating reading in its own right.

K. C. K.

He Who Hesitates Is *Not* Lost



Here Is the Orient

THE Sheria Mahomet Ali in Cairo leads a long way through the native city, even to the great Citadel and the mosques whose minarets you see yonder gleaming white against the golden sands of the desert which mount in dunes and high ridges in the background.

There is no livelier street in the Orient, nor more amazing variety of shops. All are open to the street, of course, and they display wares of every conceivable kind, gold and silver ornaments made by the desert folk, tapestries and rugs from Persia, silks and brocades from China and Japan, side by side with calicoes from the mills of Lancashire, imitation scarabs from Birmingham and cheap radios from America.

Individual peddlers of all sorts of things throng the street. Motorcars here must be equipped with horns truly hair-raising in order to clear a way through the multitude. Atop their heads are the wares of the itinerant merchants borne. Yonder goes a fellah with a box of Oregon apples precariously a-balance. He dodges a motortruck, bicycle and vendor of Arabian pastries with exceeding adroitness, the red apples from Hood River never even swaying.

Mark the pastry shops on every hand, half a dozen to a block. The Arab is fonder of anything sugary than an Alabama pickaninny. But even if he spends only a copper or two on it he expects quality, and so many of the sweets are delectable even to the foreign taste. Nor need you have any hesitancy in eating them. Cleanliness in cookery of all sorts is commanded the follower of Mohammed in the Koran itself and Arab delicacies, even if not quite identifiable, need never be distrusted.

But all this, interesting and tempting as it is, is not what we are seeking today. No, we would visit the famous Khan Khali bazaars, perhaps the most seductive in the entire Orient, treasure houses of Araby, realizations of Aladdin's dreams. Here, now, is the Street of the Goldsmiths which crosses the Sheria Mahomet Ali and brings us directly into the covered Khan Khali.

The goldsmiths' way has its fascination, too. It is lined with the shops and little work places of the artisans for several hundred yards, displaying all manner of gleaming adornment, rings, bracelets, necklaces, bangles, plaques. It is one long glow and sparkle and the sun, or at night the bright illumination, brings it all into a dazzle of radiance like an Arabian Nights vision fulfilled.

And now comes a breath of blended incense and perfume that whispers to you of the magic East, leading you at once into that land of your fancy's farthest flights. More specifically, you are being guided into the world-renowned of Cairo's bazaars, not the shops of the hotel neighborhoods with their fantastic prices and wares of dubious authenticity, but real treasure houses of the ultimate in Oriental craftsmanship.

No, of course, no need to buy. Yet the wonders of this huge Oriental shop are in themselves better overcomers of what is naïvely known as "sales resistance" than any human argument could hope to be. Rich Oriental rugs, Eastern silks in many a brilliant hue, cases of ivory and jade and gold and silver, precious gems and huge jeweled bracelets and genuine Egyptian scarabs and rare art objects from the ruins of Memphis and Thebes, all and much more make it quite safe to assure you that there is "no need to buy."

For here is a museum second only in wonder to the National itself, a shop that has catered to the great, the near-great and Hollywood, to say nothing of obscure persons like you and me. But Signor Ibani, or perhaps Monsieur Eskanazi, makes no distinction. Their fame and their cosmopolitanism render that quite unnecessary. On the other hand you are received with all the cordiality that might greet the appearance of Merle Oberon or the Duke of Windsor, seated on a low and luxurious divan with such a rug at your feet as Scheherazade knelt upon. And then, an attendant having brought you Turkish coffee or mild and fragrant Persian tea as you prefer, the marvels of Oriental craftsmanship are, pageant-like, revealed you.

So go the Khan Khali bazaars of Cairo. As in the street of native arts and crafts in Kyoto, no sooner have you left one shop than you are politely beguiled into the next, until when you have come to the end of the covered street yonder to find yourself in the mazelike heart of old Cairo, you feel certain that you have but now awakened from a rich-hued and kaleidoscopic Oriental dream. M. T. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Vagrant Trailer

By Frank L. Perrin

EVENTUALLY, it seems, all things must come under the law. The perambulating tricycle, grown into the more efficient bicycle, takes its dignified place as a "vehicle" and finally wears a license tag, indicating that it is supervised and that its rider promises to comply with prescribed rules and regulations. The automobile and the motor-driven truck have long conformed to the rules laid down, at least theoretically. Their movements, legally, must be within limits designed to assure the safety of both drivers and occupants, as well as that of others upon the streets and highways. That all rules are violated is beside the question.

Now comes the vagrant auto-trailer to take its place in the supervised class of undergraduates. The rambling, irresponsible playboy of the roadways has been the envy, it may be, of the travelers more strictly disciplined and regulated. It has moved at will, slowly and awkwardly, tarrying wherever the mood dictated, careless, sometimes, of the convenience of its companions and neighbors.

In a hurrying world, or in a world leisurely seeking beauty and repose, there must be due regard by all for the rights and comfort of others. One does not build his house in the highroad and insist that all who pass by must beat a path around him. Neither does one, without leave, enter another's home and use it as his own. Accepted codes of courtesy forbid such things. These codes are, it may be, mainly self-imposed.

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But those who travel much by automobile and bus seem inclined to agree that the unregulated trailer, assuming a license never consciously accorded, has regarded itself in a measure exempt from all salutary rules and regulations. It qualifies, by its own choice, as a member of the "Topsy" class. It has "just growed." No one would deny to it the right to perambulate and thus express itself in its own way, somewhat as the effigy, or dummy, seems to speak for the ventriloquist upon whose knee he sits. But both the trailer and the wooden dummy are likely to be much in the way and something of a problem when they are not "working."

So now it is proposed that the several states, in conference and through appointed commissions, draft uniform regulations which, it is hoped, will make all highways safe for trailer tourists, and all other tourists safe from the unregulated trailer. No one will be inclined, it would seem, to discourage such a courageous undertaking.

But, those agreeing may insist, why not, by the same common effort, undertake to set up a national code for the regulation of all auto-motive traffic. The American tourist, charting his course from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, or from Lake Superior to Key West, thinks little and knows less of state lines. He drives by day and night, in all kinds of weather, and assumes, perhaps ignorantly, the risks of violating state, municipal or regional traffic rules.

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It is agreed, of course, that the prudent and thoughtful tourist always drives moderately and carefully. But emergencies cannot always be avoided. Rules of common sense do not automatically coincide with or conform to the regulations and ordinances adopted by cities and villages through which the trailer passes.

Popular sentiment, it must be realized, has not yet accorded to the trailer its desired place in the sun, unless the place chosen is the side or back yard of its owner. Because of this it is discovered, especially by tourists in the northern areas of the country, that the trailer family is not multiplying as rapidly as was expected a year ago. Except where tourist colonies are encouraged, the occasional trailer-tourist family is conspicuous because of its loneliness. Their neighbors are not neighborly.

Not pretending to speak from actual experience, one who has journeyed somewhat in all directions might be led to the conclusion that immediate necessities have already compelled the provision of adequate accommodations for those who travel the highway. Cabins and the homes of responsible hosts are open to all, at a cost always quite reasonable. The need, in the northern country, is not for more trailer camps, but inversely, for fewer vagrant trailers. The problem, like many others, may solve itself by logical processes.

The Wide Horizon

The Press as Political Prophet

By Dorothea Kahn

CHICAGOANS have a saying that the way to defeat a candidate is to get the leading local newspapers to support him. Strong newspaper endorsement, or opposition, as the case may be, has so often failed to effect its ends here that disbelief in the power of the press, politically speaking, has become rather general. Three of the four largest Chicago newspapers fought Mr. Roosevelt during the last election. And look at the vote Chicago gave him, people said last November. They remembered, too, how the Chicago Tribune pounded against "Big Bill" Thompson, and how he seemed to thrive on these attacks. They recalled other similar cases, and concluded that most voters here cast their ballots exactly contrary to the beseechings of their favorite journals. One explanation that has been offered is that the political machine is more influential than the press.

But now along comes a political scientist, measuring stick in hand, to tell the people they are mistaken on several points. Dr. Harold F. Gosnell of the University of Chicago, with the aid of a staff of research workers, has made statistical studies of the effect of the newspapers on the voting public and he finds that the press does influence its readers to a measurable extent. The reason the press has seemed impotent, he contends, is that it is not nearly so universally read as is supposed. He found many areas in Chicago where a large proportion of the inhabitants took no newspaper, and others where only foreign language publications were read. These people, he noted, are usually the least educated and the most susceptible to the persuasive powers of machine politicians.

"Mr. Roosevelt's great vote in Chicago in 1936 came in part from areas where the daily newspapers printed in English were not habitually taken into the homes," Dr. Gosnell writes in his recent book, MACHINE POLITICS, CHICAGO MODEL. "Colonel McCormick [publisher of the Chicago Tribune], and Colonel Knox [publisher of the Daily News] could not influence persons who did not read their newspapers."

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But they could influence those who did read them, Dr. Gosnell found. In the residential neighborhood of Beverly Hills, in Chicago, where 80 per cent of the people, according to this authority, "habitually read the papers of the morning and afternoon colonels," Roosevelt made no gains in 1936 as compared with 1932, contrary to the city-wide trend. If the city of Chicago as a whole had voted like Beverly Hills, said Dr. Gosnell, Governor Landon would have carried Chicago and he would have carried Illinois.

Ingenious methods were used by Professor Gosnell to reach his conclusions. Prof. William F. Ogburn, a leading sociologist, describes it as one new to political science although used in other fields before. The trick is to keep all factors under study constant except the one whose influence is being measured and to use statistical methods for reading these measurements. Figures were obtained from census data, from a study of newspaper home coverage made by the Chicago Daily News in 1933-34, and from an analysis of election returns.

The newspapers themselves were analyzed to measure the amount of publicity given candidates. In the end the writer of this book had at his hand tables showing column-inches of campaign copy in the different newspapers and comparative tables summarizing rentals paid to show characteristics of voters in given areas studied, such as their religious affiliations, their rate of unemployment, the percentage taking no newspapers, and their incomes as indicated by rentals paid.

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Dr. Gosnell's studies of the effect of newspapers on voting should give encouragement not only to newspaper people, who like to think that their efforts are not always vain, but to social and political reformers. These groups, seeing reform candidate campaigns fail in spite of newspaper support, have sometimes concluded that the influence of machine politics is stronger than that of the press. May the true explanation not lie in the fact that the machine politician realizes better than they do the limitations of the newspaper? Their workers, close to the people in the precincts, know that the big newspapers don't reach everybody. They bid for this non-reading vote by using house-to-house methods. They hand out baskets of food to people who can't read English. They talk in terms of jobs to persons who haven't three cents to spend on the evening colonel's publication, nor two pennies to buy the morning colonel's compendium of daily information.

What advocates of civic reform need to find out is how to get sound information out to the people who don't take the newspapers, pending that day in the future when more general and effectual education and the natural processes of Americanization make even these "submerged groups," as Prof. Gosnell calls them, intelligent readers of the daily press. And when that day comes it is to be hoped that the new readers will be able to select the newspaper that is genuinely concerned with their welfare and that of the community as a whole.